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Haiti General Hedges on Resignation

UN Council Preparing To Reimpose Sanctions To Restore Democracy

By Douglas Farah

Washington Post Service
PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti — Hopes for the return of Haiti to democracy by the end of the month moved closer to collapse Wednesday when the army commander, Lieutenant General Raoul Cedras, set new conditions for his scheduled resignation that would be virtually

impossible to meet.

General Cedras's resignation by Friday was a key component of an agreement calling for the reinstallation on Oct. 30 of President Jean-Bertrand Aristide, whom the army overthrew in a coup d'état Sept. 30, 1991. The accord was brokered by the United Nations and signed July 3 on Governors Island, New York.

Under the agreement, the general is to retire and the powerful police chief, Lieutenant Colonel Michel Français, and other senior officials are to accept diplomatic assignments abroad. Many here now consider the prospects of implementing the accord on time to he close to

General Cedras said Wednesday that he would not resign unless the Haitian parliament issued a broad pardon for actions committed during the coup. Father Aristide has already issued an executive pardon, as called for under the agreement, but General Cedras said that "eminent Haitian jurists had found the decree

The latest military stalling came as the United Nations prepared to reimpose sanctions on the nation, possibly including cutting off oil supplies. The sanctions, which crippled the already impoverished nation, were initially imposed in June and lifted Aug. 27 when Father Aristide's appointed prime minister, Robert Malval, was installed.

The proposal to reimpose the sanctions, backed by the United States, comes in response to the military's unwillingness to guarantee the safety of noncombat international troops who, under the Governors Island accord, were to train the police and military and help rebuild the country's infrastructure.

On Tuesday, the American ship Harlan County, with 193 U.S. troops and 25 Canadian soldiers who were to participate in the UN mission, left Haitian waters. Gangs of guntoting thugs, backed by the military, had dem-

See HAITI, Page 3



PROTEST IN GAZA — A young Palestinian making his way Wednesday over a blockade set up in Gaza City by militant factions opposed to the Israeli-Palestinian accord. Detailed negotiations on carrying out the accord opened in Cairo and the Red Sea resort of Taba, with the issue of the pullout of Israeli troops at the top of the agenda. Page 2.

A Baby Bell Grows Into Colossus With Cable Deal

By Geraldine Fabrikant

New York Times Service
NEW YORK — Offering a vision of how telecommunications would transfrom the American home, Bell Atlantic Corp. said Wednesday it would acquire Tele-Communications Inc. for more than \$21 billion in stock and

The acquisition is of stunning significance to the communications industry. If the deal goes through, it would create a company with the financial wherewithal and the management skills to carry out a panoply of programming

and information offerings available whenever a consumer wants to see them. It is bound to trigger similar deals and raise

The biggest winner to emerge from the deal may be the U.S. consumer. Page 9.

concerns in those areas of the media industry, such as the television network business, where the increasing power of cable's reach into

allow passengers to go where it wants when train schedules permit. "We are providing the flexibility of the automobile." he said. "You will be able to go anywhere you want, when you

John C. Maline, the Tele-Communications chief executive, said the new sophisticated cable and telephone service, which uses the many channels that cable can offer and the switching capability of the telephone companies, "can homes intensifies competition.

Ray Smith, the Bell Atlantic chairman, compared current cable systems to railroads, which

in total control, " he continued. "You shortly will he able to watch any movie, any video at your convenience. You will be able, with high fidelity, to check in on your grandchildren, or see your children on a screen.

News agencies reported earlier; Mr. Malone will be vice chairman of Bell Atlantic, while Mr. Smith will remain chairman. Mr. Smith was quoted as telling analysts that he had previously worked with Mr. Malone at AT&T's Bell Laboratories.

The acquisition would create the sixth-larg-

See CABLE, Page 11

assumed debt.

Kiosk



The actress Sharon Stone shows a Valentino wedding dress in Paris. Page 7.

UN Sees New War Likely in Croatia

SARAJEVO. Bosnia-Herzegovina [Reuters) - United Nations officials said Wednesday that Serbian sniper fire had increased in Sarajevo and warned that Croats and Serbs might be mobilizing for a new war An increase in sniping and shelling in the

Bosnian capital was seen as a deliberate signal from Bosnian Serbs that the city remained under their military control, said a UN Protection Force spokesman.

Cedric Thornberry, civil affairs chief of the UN force in the former Yugoslavia, said in Belgrade that there were "clear signs of troop movements" involving the Croatian Army and rehel Serbian forces. Both sides also are laying mines and there are reports of uerial reconnaissance, he said.

Up 10.06 3,603.19		Down 0.32% 109.55
The Dollar	Wed, close	previous close
DM	1.6015	1.5957
Pound	1.523	1.532
Yen	105.90)06.015
F	E 6595	5.6075

Health/Science Tracing the thin line that lies between genius

Business/Finance British inflation rose, casting doubt on the country's economic recovery. Page 9.

U.S. Forces Told to Halt Hunt for Aidid

By Keith B. Richburg

MOGADISHU — As the United States continues its military buildup in Somalia, U.S. forces here have been ordered to halt offensive operations against the fugitive warlord. Gener-Mohammed Farrah Aidid, officials said Wednesday, while American diplomats work to find a political solution to end the four-month conflict and free a captive U.S. pilot.

Few here are calling it a cease-fire. UN spokesmen insisted Wednesday that General Aidid remained vulnerable to arrest by U.S. Army rangers, And U.S. soldiers say they still want a chance to take on General Aidid's militia on the battlefield, to settle scores and free General Aidid's U.S. hostage.

But the order passed to U.S. military com-manders is that U.S. troops are now to avoid

"We have backed down from offensive operations, or anything that might be considered an offensive operation," said Brigadier General Greg Gile, commander of the U.S. quick reaction forces, the U.S. troops in Somalia who are not under UN command. "What we are doing differently since the president's speech is, we are ullowing the political initiative to take the lead." He was referring to President Bill Clin-ton's speech on Somalia last week.

Among the once-routine military actions that have now been suspended in the capital are the "cordon and search" operations, where U.S. infantry troops used to seal off neighborhoods to search for hidden weapons, and operations to clear away Somali barricades and road-blocks. General Gile said helicopter patrols

any actions that the warlord's forces might over the city continued under the new direc-

of the 2-14 infantry unit, said Wednesday that the U.S. quick reaction force had reverted to its original concept, to function primarily as an emergency response team while not conducting routine operations. "That's the guidance we have been given," he said, "to give the political

The Clinton administration's special envoy here, Robert B. Oakley, said that General Aidid had declared his own unilateral truce on Saturday. "You have two unilateral cease-fires, if you will," Mr. Oakley said.

The new cease-fire, and the order to back down from offensive operations, produced strong reactions from soldiers in the field many of whom lost colleagues in the fierce

See SOMALIA, Page 2

Trade Talks Fail to Bring A GATT Deal **Any Closer**

Despite Some 'Progress,' U.S. Refuses to Reopen Farm Accord With EC

By Tom Buerkle

BRUSSELS - Casting serious doubt on the prospect of concluding a global trade agree-ment by a December deadline, the United States and the European Community failed to reach any agreement on trade issues in a crucial set of talks Wednesday.

"We've made progress today, hut in our view, not enough," Mickey Kantor, the U.S. trade representative, said after nearly six hours of talks with the FC trade commissioner, Sir

Leon Brittan. Mr. Kantor rejected any possibility of re-opening an EC-U.S. accord on farm trade, which was to be a key part of the global trade package but has been strongly opposed by

"We are not going to either reopen or renego-tiate the Blair House agreement," he said, refer-

ring to the agricultural agreement signed in Washington last November.

He also dismissed as "not helpful" a proposal from Prime Minister Edouard Balladur of France to exclude such problem areas as agriculture, movies and television programn from the talks, thereby aiming for a limited global trade agreement by the Dec. 15 deadline. The idea of such an interim accord has also been rejected by France's European partners.

Mr. Balladur officially brought the proposal, before the French National Assembly on Wednesday, insisting that fundamental Euro-pean and French interests must not be sacri-ficed just to get a global accord by the deadline. Although Mr. Kantor revealed no hreak-

through in the talks, he cheered Chancellor Helmut Kohl of Germany for arguing for a world trade accord in a speech to the French Chancellor Kohl, the first foreign leader to

address the French Senate, made a strong plea against trade protectionism, saying it would be "fatal error" fur Europe to close its markets. Reuters reported from Paris, "It would be a fatal error to believe that West

Europeans could benefit from withdrawing from competition by shutting off their mar-kets," Mr. Kuhl said. In separate remarks, the German leader offered to mediate in the farm dispute, saying he

would do all he could to forge a "compromise,

Agence France-Presse repurted.
"I am ready to act as mediator to reach an understanding between American inflexibility and French rigidity." he was quoted as saying.

Mr. Kantor said: "The chancellor is obvious-

growth in Europe and recognizes that increased competition rather than building a wall around the European Community is an absolute necessity. We agree with that completely." Sir Leon said he was "acutely conscious of

the fact that we've got only 64 days to go" before the deadline for the talks, which are taking place under the auspices of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

He called for an urgent meeting of the so-

called Quad group — the Community, the United States, Canada and Japan — to try to give momentum to the GATT talks. But the fact that the inceting will aim to flesh

out the details of a package of tariff cuts that the Quad group agreed upon in principle in See GATT, Page 11

Try It in U.S. and Risk Gunfire, Soccer Hooligans Told

By Ian Thomsen

ROTTERDAM - As Dutch authorities were arresting more than 400 hooligans Wednesday in the hours before the climactic England-Netherlands qualifying match, a U.S. security team promised to use tear gas, and even guns, to quell any similar unrest when the 1994 World Cup finals are played in nine American cities next year.

"We have a tendency to be a little more aggressive toward dealing with public safety." Barry King, area commander of the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department, said at a news conference here. "Very possibly we would have used chemical agents such as tear gas last

As violence continued to erupt before the

Rotterdam at least one English fan had been wounded in the explosion of a homemade homh laced with nails. The police said the total number of arrests had passed 600, most of them

"We were having a drink," a British fan with a bloodied leg told Dutch radio. "Then Dutch

France was stunned by Israel, 3-2, while the Netherlands beat England, 2-0. Page 27. fans come past and the next thing we know nail

bombs come exploding down onto us."

The police said they were taking seriously the threat of Dutch retaliation against the English. "There is always a chaace that Dutch hooligans might try to exact revenge for what hap-

derd, chief of police for the district of Rotterdam, where the match was to be played Wednesday night.

> and police officers in Amsterdam and Rotterdam intensified overnight, officials said. In what would be a disturbing new trend. hooligans rampaging through the streets of the two cities Tuesday night attacked lone police officers, authorities said.

"What frightened me was that they attacked single patrol police officers," one policeman said. "That is a new phenomenon for us. It scares me. There will be no one-man patrols in

Rotterdam today." Earlier Wednesday, the deputy mayor of Rotterdam, Pim Vermeulen, had issued an

emergency ordinance allowing the police to arrest disorderly groups on the spot. Running battles hetween English hooligans

Officials at the airport in Luton, England, reported that fighting had broken out aboard an aircraft between 88 deported English fans and the 4tt Dutch policemen escorting them. The craft was hired by the Dutch government to take the arrested English fans out of the

As the two European powers were preparing to battle over one qualifying place from their group for the 1994 World Cup finals, the frenzy seemed to have grown more intense among their fans and hangers-on. Similar emotions are expected to crystallize when the United States hosts its first major international soccer tourna-

See SOCCER, Page 27

In Los Angeles, Rising Ethnic Rivalry Hispanics and Blacks Perceive Each Other as Competitors

LOS ANGELES - Ida Coleman remembers when Nativity Church was a stronghold for black Roman Catholics in this city's south-central district, and she is uneasy about what has happened since then. Less than a decade ago, blacks filled the

pews every Sunday. Three dozen black voices belted hosannas from the choir. After services, a crowd of blacks squeezed into the carridar for coffee and doughnuts. New, only Masses said in Spanish draw overflow crowds. Guitars and tambourines

haven for the neighborhood's Hispanies. "I think the blacks in the church are responding like blacks all over the city," said Ms. Coleman, 50. a longtime parishioner. man, 50. a lungtime parishioner. "They feel threatened by the emerging His-

accompany hymns sung softly, and nachos are served afterward. Nativity has become a

She and other blacks still attend English Masses but fill barely half of the church. They have their own parisb council. So do the Hispanics. As the two groups walk in and out of alternating Sunday services, they pass each other. But they never meet. "We bave talked about getting together,"

Ms. Coleman said. "After all, we live in the same neighborhood, worship in the same church, face the same problems. But it just hasn't happened." Almost 18 months ago, blacks and Hispan-

ics rampaged through the streets around Nativity Church in an expression of rage and protest following the state-court acquittal of four police officers charged in the heating of the black motorist Rodney G. King. Now. they eye each other warily amid burned-out

Here in Washington, and in muny other

By Gary Lee and Roberto Suro panic majority. They feel swept aside and cities, the nation's two largest minority squeezed." groups increasingly view each other as rivals for a shrinking number of jnhs and government programs. Long-standing rivalries be-tween blacks and Asians, as well as other

immigrant groups, also are festering across

the nation. As they jockey for advantage, blacks and Latines are redefining ethnic politics in ways that could fundamentally change America's urban landscape. "There is this struggle going on in the city which I am sorry to say we have to go through, but I think the quicker we identify it and go through it the less painful it will be," said Mike Hernandez, a City Council mem-

and their ability to have access to resources to deal with all the problems of their communi-Such struggles were commonplace in American cities throughout the first half of See CHURCH, Page 3

ber. "It is the struggle between ethnic groups

Seles's Attacker Won't Do Time

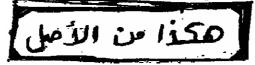
HAMBURG — The man who admitted stabbing the tennis star Monica Seles was given a two-year suspended sentence Wednesday for causing her grievous hodi-

Judge Elke Bosse, who passed sentence in the second day of the Irial of Gunter Parche, said the defendant's full and immediate confession played a major role in the decision. "It can't be ruled out that he may not have been fully responsible for his

actions," the judge said. Miss Seles's attorney, Gerhard Strate, said he would probably appeal the light sentence. He had already complained that Mr. Parche had not been indicted on a charge of attempted murder. The prosecution had asked for a nine-month jail term.

Mr. Parche, 39, said he stahbed Miss Seles at a tournament here April 30 because of his obsession with her on-court rival, Stelli Graf.

Miss Seles is expected to resume her career in January in Australiu.



In Hong Kong Camps, Little Solace for Leftover Refugees

By Patrick E. Tyler

New York Times Service camp. Going be Prison or worse. not easy to find the detention camp where Nguyen Thanh Nhan, 21, has grown from a teenager into stateless adulthood.

In the shadow of Horse Saddle Mountain, a narrow concrete road cuts through the scrub to the front gate of Whitehead Detention Center here.

It is one of three camps where Miss Nguyen, her two older brothers and more than 35,000 other Vietnamese refugees are living in a world of barbed wire, watchtowers, gang rule and rats.

Four years after she left Vietnam at the height of an exodus that totaled 1.2 million refugees, Miss Nguyen works as an interpreter in the camp school, where ber halting English is the only bridge between the school headmistress and more than 1,000 Vietnamese children,

"I would like to go back," she said. "But I didn't make a decision. It is up to my

That decision is not likely to come soon or easily. Her brother, a former Vietnamese soldier, escaped from an army prison turned have done so voluntarily. But under camp. Going bome for him may mean a forced repatriation program, 14 flights

"I don't know the details of his case," sbe said, "but I must wait." So she works in the stack of cargo shipping containers that serves as the camp school, languishing with the others in a deepening obscurity.

"The world's focus is not on this problem anymore," said Lorna Workman, the local director of the European Community's program to belp Vietnamese refugees return home. "It remains to be seen whether anyone can gel rid of this problem once and for all or whether governments can convince the Vietnamese to take back 20,000 people who don't want to go back."

The Vietnamese exodus all but ended last year as Western nations tightened their policies for granting asylum. Twelve Viet-namese reached Hong Kong that year and 39 this year, compared with more than

Over the past two years, Hong Kong bas The vast majority of those who have re- workers say.

carrying 760 unwilling Vietnamese have also gone back.
This summer, the UN High Commis-

sioner for Refugees agreed to begin putting more economic pressure on the camp population to return, announcing that repatriation grants of \$360 per person would be cut to \$240 for those who refuse to volun-

teer to return by Nov. 1. Adult education and vocational classes were canceled in the camps, and the opporfunities for Vietnamese to earn money helping to administer the camps was cut

Life is miserable in the corrugated sheds, where families are allotted little space. The heat is almost unbearable under the metal reduced its Vietnamese camp population roofs. The atmosphere of the camps is from more than 64,000 to about 37,000, dangerous and destructive, human rights

"Hong Kong continues to have a duty not to put these people in a situation of danger, disease and violence," said Dinah Pokempner, staff counsel for the rights group Asia Watch.

Mr. Bresnihan defended the center's accommodations but deplored the situation

"The first thing that hits you are the numbers of children," he said. This year, about 90 babies a month bave been born into detention, more than 1,000 by the end of the year.

"There are children in Whitehead growing up behind barbed wire who have no camps, says Brian J. Bresnihan, refugee only responsible course, he went on, is to coordinator for the Hong Kong government. Only by returning to Vietnam is the acknowledged that this British colothere hope for them to pick up their lives, he said. screening process, could do better.

Western governments have made it clear ably no more than a year away from re- is something to look forward to."

the former enemy.

But it remains difficult to say whether all of the Vietnamese here will get safely

Nguyen Thi Xuyen, 49, has made the decision to return to Hanoi with her three children, the youngest of whom is Vu Manh Toan, 8. The child remembers nothing but life in the camp.

Sitting on a sheet of plywood at Whitehead, she recounted her troubles, which began when a B-52 dropped a bomb on her house on Dec. 2, 1972.

Now she has beard that the Americans are coming back to Vietnam. And with the more than \$1,000 she can collect in repatriation funds for ber family of four, she feels she can regain what she has lost through four years of detention.

"During the war we suffered a lot, but we don't blame the Americans," she said through an interpreter. "After all, war is war. A lot of people get killed and families they have accepted their share of refugees. are split. But we are bappy the Americans Vietnam's economy is beginning to take are coming back because we are hoping off, and the American government is prob-

WORLD BRIEFS

Bonn Presses Tainted-Blood Inquiry

BONN (Reuters) — The German bealth minister, Horst Seebofer, reacting to a controversy over AIDS-contaminated blood supplies, or-dered Wednesday that the Federal Health Agency be dissolved.

He also demanded a full review of bow the central government handled cases in the 1980s of thousands of hemophiliacs infected through blood contaminated with HIV, the virus that causes AIDS, and said the issue of compensation would have to be resolved.

Last week, Mr. Sechofer dismissed the head of the bealth agency and a senior Health Ministry official for failure to pass on almost 400 reports about cases of AIDS that may have been transmitted through infected

Government Battles Khmer Rouge

ARANYAPRATHET, Thailand (Combined Dispatches) — Heavy lighting broke out Wednesday in Cambodia southeast of this border town in what appeared to be an offensive by government forces against the Khmer Rouge heartland in western Cambodia.

Sustained heavy artillery and rocket fire was audible from here, and a Thai officer on the border said the fighting was the heaviest in the area for several months. But he emphasized that it was still not clear which side

In Phnom Penh, Cambodia's prime minister, Prince Norodom Ranariddh, said that the Khmer Rouge must drop its unsubstann ated claims of Vietnamese control over Cambodia if it intends to obtain a position in the new government. He said it would be useless to try in negotiate an end to the civil war with the Khmer Rouge if the guerrilla group refused to believe his government was free of Vietnamese control. (AFP, AP)

Lee Kuan Yew Defends China N-Test

SINGAPORE (Reuters) — Singapore's senior minister. Lee Kuan Yew, defended China on Wednesday for its resumption of nuclear testing and criticized Western news organizations for portraying the tests unfair ly, state television reported.

China broke an informal yearlong test moratorium Oct. 5 by detonating a nuclear device at an underground site in Xinjiang Province.

Mr. Lee said at the end of a three-day visit to Brunei that the Western press was unfair to China, according to the TV report. It quoted him as saying the number of Chinese nuclear tests is only a 10th of those conducted by United States.

TRAVEL UPDATE

Paris May Spring a Tax on Tourists

PARIS (AP) - Springtime in Paris may cost tourists a few more francs

City officials are weighing the idea of a small surtax on visitors to make up for the declining numbers, which dropped 10 percent to 15 percent this year as the worldwide recession prompted many people to stay bome. Next year's tourists would pay an extra 1 to 7 francs a day, or 17 cents to \$1.20, in taxes on their hotel rooms or hostel beds under the plan.

A selection of the gifts sent to Stalin by admirers throughout the world bas just gone on display for the first time outside Russia at a museum in Lahti, Finland. Most of the collection had been kept in Moscow's Museum of the Revolution since Stalin's death in 1953.

A plan to reuse the site of Seville's Expo 92 and bolster the economy of Andalusia was inaugurated Wednesday. The government said it had invested \$6 billion in the project.

Swiss authorities declared a state of emergency in the Leventina and Blenio valleys after heavy overnight rain. Floods in Switzerland have killed three people since Sept. 25. Rail traffic on the Saint-Gotthard route, Europe's main north-south link through Switzerland, was reduced to one track Wednesday.

A covered escalator system about half a mile long linking Hong Kong's Mid-Levels residential district and the city's central business district will open for trials Friday as part of a measure to ease road congestion, a government official said Wednesday.

(AFP)

An immigration ruling that a foreigner visiting Indonesia must bave at least \$1,000 in cash, traveler's checks or credit does not apply to all visitors. Among those exempl from the rule, Indonesia has said, are foreigners arriving on first-class flights, those coming for international conferences and those traveling on special tourist packages.

The police in Bangkok have begun a crackdown on live sex shows catering to foreign tourists in the city's Patpong Road district, officials

Heavy rain drenched southern Britain Wednesday, turning streets into canals and disrupting rail service. Many roads in southeast England were flooded. More rain fell in 24 hours than normally falls in the entire month, the London Weather Center said. Rainfall at Heathrow Airport was 2,3 inches (5.6 centimeters) in the 24 hours until midday Wednesday. The average for October is 2,25 inches. (AP)

U.S. and Seoul Give North a Warning

SEOUL - South Korea and the United States are preparing to refer North Korea's suspected nuclear weapons program to the United Nations Security Council after the North refused to negotiate further with the International Atomic Energy Agency, officials said Wednes-

Seoul and Washington have informed the North through diplomanic channels that the issue was likely to be referred to the Security Council if Pyongyang did not allow inspections of its nuclear facilities by the end of this month, a South Korean Foreign Ministry official

On Tuesday, North Korea's minister for atomic energy, Choi Hak Gun, announced that Pyongyang would halt talks with the agency on inspections and would discuss the issue only with the United States.

port Wednesday that the North

had moved even closer to produc-

ing nuclear weapons after having

successfully tested detonators.

Meanwhile, the South Korean Defense Ministry asserted in a re-

where the North tested detonators, but its analysis matched the conclusion of many international organizations that North Korea will be capable of producing one or two nuclear weapons by 1995.

Detonators are known to be among the last elements produced in the development of nuclear weapons. The North says its nuclear program is purely for peaceful

The South Korean report said North Korea was building a facility capable of reprocessing 200 tons of spent fuel a year to produce pluto-nium, an essential material for nuclear arms.

The North's reprocessing facility at its main nuclear complex of Yongbyon became the focus of international attention after Pyongyang blocked checks by inspectors from the UN agency.

The report also said that, in the

past year, North Korea had added 20,000 men to its 1 million-strong armed forces and bad deployed an additional 100 tanks, 500 cannon



DOWNHILL, IT'S EASY - Members of the Igorot tribe in northwestern Luzon, in the Philippine north, riding an improvised wooden bicycle to transport firewood down mountain roads. The Igorots of Kalinga Province are known for their woodworking.

Rabin Defends China Arms Sales but Calls Figure Nonsense'

BELITNO - Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin of Israel, on his first state visit to the Chinese capital, defended his country's arms sales to Beijing on Wednesday, insisting they did not violate any restrictions on transferring American weapons technology.

At a news conference here, Mr. Rabin responded to

a U.S. Central Intelligence Agency report suggesting that over the last decade Israel bas sold "several billions dollars" worth of arms and military technology to China in a commercial relationship expected to

business in the past 10 years are total nonsense," Mr.

China's military modernization program, according to discuss specifics.

China's military modernization program, according to discuss specifics.

China's military modernization program, according to decimine to discuss specifics.

The decimination of He suggested that any objective evaluation of Isra- but does not have as high a national priority as that Israel seeks to protect in its dealings with Beijing.

el's annual trading figures with China, which totaled economic reform and civilian development programs about \$60 million last year, undermine the CIA that are fueling China's economic boom. about \$60 million last year, undermine the CIA

"We have made it clear time and again," Mr. Rabin said. "that we have never done anything against American law." He said that with the exception of a sale of American jet fighters to Ecuador, Israel has "never transmitted items of technology that we got from the United States" under restrictions that prevented reexport to third countries.

Israel is believed to have assisted China in improving its defensive and offensive missile arsenal, its tank said before leaving Beijing for Shanghai. 'All these stories of billions of dollars of arms armor and its airborne early warning systems.

Obviously perturbed that news reports of the CIA

assessment were disrupting his otherwise cordial visit with Chinese leaders, Mr. Rabin said, "We are not stupid enough to endanger" Israel's annual \$3 billion aid package from Washington as well as other ties. leaks that cannot be proved about Israel doing some-

thing which is in contradiction to our commitments to Mr. Kabin's remarks, while they falled to shed bent

Mr. Rabin would like to strengthen the incentives for China to halt any ballistic missile sales to Middle Eastern states such as Iran and Syria. Agreeing to assist China in its military modernization is one way to provide such an incentive.

At the same time, Israel must beware of providing "I'm really sorry that from time to time there are technologies and weapons that someday could be turned against Israeli targets.

And, where American technology is the foundation the United States in the field of defense." Mr. Rabin of an Israeli weapon system, the Israeli government, in selling such weapons, runs the risk of embarrassing clashes with Washington over any leakage that vio-

SOMALIA: U.S. Ends Offensive

fighting on Oct. 3 and are angry that General Aidid, through his announced truce, may be politically

gaining the upper band.

And they are upset about American public reaction to the Oct. 3 battle in which 17 U.S. soldiers were killed, since, in the view of these soldiers, the U.S. troops on the ground performed professionally and successfully despite the

heavy casualty toll.

"I think Aidid's trying to buy time," said 2d Lieutenant Mark Hollis, 24, a platoon leader. "He's been trained by the Soviets and everyone else. He's not stupid. He knows when you have an over-

whelming force, don't fight it."

Among a group of soldiers interviewed Wednesday, almost all expressed surprise and annoyance that negotiation and diplomacy had suddenly replaced military opcrations as the U.S. response to Somalia. General Aidid's Oct. 3 attack. "If you

cease-fire has been called before the release of Chief Warrant Officer Mike Durant, the captured helicopter pilot, has been achieved.

Mr. Oakley said in his meetings going to get out of there."

with General Aidid's heutenants

Mr. Bush initially sent U.S. that he emphasized the importance troops to help get food to starving of the release of Mr. Durant and 2 Somalis. He said his approach had

since early September, as a symbolic gesture that would illicit a posi-nive U.S. and UN response. "The signs are encouraging,"

Mr. Oakley said Wednesday.
The Aidid forces had previously demanded the release of more than two dozen of its members now being held in UN detention, including Osman Ato, the warlord's chief financier, who is believed to be the most influential member of the faction behind General Aidid.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas - Former President George Bush, in rare criticism of his successor, worried publicly Wednesday that the Clinton administration was mishandling U.S. military involvement in

"If you're going to put somebody And they resent the idea that the else's soo or daughter into harm's way, into battle, you've got to know the answer to three questions." Mr. Bush said at a school here. "What's the mission, what are we supposed if Mr. Oakley's diplomacy bears to do? Then you've got to know fruit, Mr. Durant may be free in days, possibly as early as Thursday. how are they going to do it. Then you've got to know how they're

Nigerian private held prisoner been "to go in and save lives."

Papandreou to Scrap Privatization

ATHENS -- Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou pledged Wednesday to overturn the privatization program that the conservatives had set in motion before losing power in a general election on

Mr. Papandreou. 74, a Socialist,

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"anti-democratic" laws approved by the previous, conservative-controlled Parliament. He ordered his new, old-guard cabinet, which was sworn in with

him to "assess the damage" of three years of conservative rule. Mr. Papandreot, prime minister from 1981 to 1989, fired off a list of enterprises that had been priva-

tized, or were soon to be sold off. adding that legislation had been prepared to overturn the deals. "I can mention the scrapping of the doomed law" on the Greek telecommunications organization, said Mr. Papandreou. With 171 seats in

pandreou can easily gain adoption of legislation. mediately," he said. The telecommunications organization had been the backbone of the conservative government's ambinous privatization plan. As much as \$1.5 billion in revenue was expected in this year's budget from the sale of 35 percent of its shares

to a foreign investor. Mr. Papandreou's Panhellenic Socialist Movement was returned to power four years after its administration was sunk by a banking scandal. Cleared of all charges last year, Mr. Papandreou went on the win the elections amid popular dis-wife, Dimitra, 39, as his chief of content over economic austerity staff.

told a cabinet meeting after being sworn in that his first target would be to scrap all of what he called the Democracy party.
The Socialists, who must submit

their budget to Parliament by Nov. 30, have not said how they will hridge the revenue gap created by canceling the sale of the telecommunications organization.

The privatizations had been recommended by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development and the International Monetary Fund as a means of easing the government's enormous budget deficit.

Mr. Papandreou also said Wednesday that he would overturn legislation on the urban transport company, a state enterprise that was dissolved and turned into a the 300-seat Parliament, Mr. Pa- cooperative by the conservatives. "The draft laws are ready and will be presented to Parliament im-

> The national economy and finance minister, George Yennimatas, is expected to use close ties with powerful labor unions to belp put into effect strict policies deemed necessary to turn the econ-omy around. He has the difficult task of fighting Greece's double-digit inflation. In September, at an annual rate of 12.8 percent, it was nearly four times the European Community average.

> (Reuters, AP, AFP)

Israel and Palestinians Open Talks On Handover and Troop Pullout

By Ciyde Haberman

TABA, Egypt — The agreement hetween Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization officially went inin effect on Wednesday and the two sides began crucial negotiations on the details of trans-ferring authority from Israel to Palestinians in the occupied territories.

Far from being mere technicalities, the specifics will determine the ultimate success or failure of the new Israeli-Palestinian relationship. Their agreement signed in Washington a month ago, calls for an Israeli troop withdrawal to begin

by Dec. 13 and for Palestinians to assume self-rule over their affairs, starting in the Gaza Strip and the West Bank city of Jericho. The negotiators have just two months to hammer out a settlement on matters of the utmost sensitivity. They include the precise size of the new autonomous Jericho district, the size and powers of the Palesinian police force that is to be created,

the repositioning of Israeli troops, control over water sources and the security provisions for Israelis living and passing through the territories. In addition, the negotiators agreed to take up the fate of thousands of Palestinians imprisoned hy Israel or deported for suspected anti-Israel violence, a highly sensitive issue for the Palestinians and one that the Israelis promised Wednesday would be "dealt with in good faith resulting from the new creative spirit."

The shift of authority that starts in Gaza and Jericho is supposed to be extended to the entire West Bank hy early next summer and to last for five years, hy which point the final status of the

territories is to be settled. Israel has yet to say what it foresees at the end of this road, but the Palestinians are unambiguous: They expect a state of their own on lands captured by Israel in the 1967 war, with their capital in the eastern sector of Jerusalem that Israel has annexed.

Despite the complicated task before them, the negotiators held their first session at this Red Sea resort on the Egyptian-Israeli border in an atmosphere that they later described in a joint statement as "cordial and constructive." The immediate goal was to clear up housekeeping chores before the real bargaining begins, prob-

A companion meeting was held Wednesday in Cairo by the two men who had signed the agreement on Sept. 13. Foreign Minister Shimon Peres of Israel and Mahmoud Abbas, a senior PLO

They established a so-called liaison committee that is to meet every two or three weeks and is to chart the general direction of more detailed talks that are being conducted on several fronts. One channel deals with economic development of the territories and another with Palestinian elections planned for next July. If snags develop on any of these tracks, the senior political officials on the liaison committee are responsible for keeping cri-

ses from mushrooming. "I think both of us came to make out of the Israel-PLO agreement a full success," Mr. Peres said. "We are the business side of a historic agree-

"We are very keen to reach a real peace," said

R H



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STATESIDE / A DEFENSE OF PO

Plan Falls to Ease Fears on Trade Accord

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WASHINGTON — The Clinton administration issued a proposal Wednesday to create a \$100 million worker retraining program to help Americans who lose their jobs because of the North American Free Trade Agreement, but the proposal did little to mollify the many critics of the pact.

Rufus Yerxa, the chief deputy U.S. trade representative, told the House Ways and Means Committee that the administration was drafting the retraining plan as a temporary measure that would last no more than 18 months. After that, workers burn by the free-trade pact would be helped by a comprehensive job training program that Labor Secretary Robert B. Reich is now preparing. Mr. Yerka said. Mr. Reich said at a Senate Labor Committee hearing that the program's costs "would probably be in the neighborhood of \$100

million a year." The administration had resisted for months promising any such temporary job-retraining program. Administration officials have worried that it would increase the total cost of the free-trade agreement. And the temporary program might become a permanent exception to President Bill Clinton's goal of a single federal program to help all Americans who lose their jobs to foreign competition, technological advances or any other change in the economy.

But Democratic supporters of the agreement put strong pressure on the administration in recent weeks to include a jobs program, lawmakers said this week. The program may offer political cover against criticisms that the pact could encourage American companies to move south and take advantage of Mexico's low wages.

If approved by simple majorities of the House and Senate, the

If approved by simple majorities of the House and Senate, the free-trade pact would gradually eliminate tariffs and other trade harriers between Canada, Mexico and the United States. (NYT)

FBI Promotes 3 Minorities to Top-Level Posts

WASHINGTON —Acting on his pledge to bring diversity to the FBI, the agency's director, Lonis J. Freeh, on Wednesday elevated a black, a woman and a Hispanie to three upper-echelon positions.

"What is most significant was that every one of these appointments comes from the ranks of the FBI," Mr. Freeh said. "These are people who have worked exceedingly hard and with great excellence

 Burdena G. Pasenelli, now special agent in charge of the Anchorage, Alaska, field office, is to be assistant director for the finance division. She is the first woman to reach that level.

 Manuel J. Gonzalez, now senior assistant special agent in charge of the Miami field office, to be assistant director for the personnel division. He is the first person of Hispanic descent to be named

• Paul R. Philip, now deputy assistant director of the inspection division, to be assistant director for the training division. He is the second black man to be assistant director.

Quote/Unquote

A congressional aide who handles postal issues, on the U.S. Postal Service's new logo, which is to be put on postal offices and vehicles as well as mailboxes, at a cost of np to \$7 million: "It kind of leaves me cold. The question is: Will the mail get delivered any faster?" (WP)

President to Seek Cuts Of \$10 Billion More

By Steven Greenhouse

Bill Clinton plans to propose an additional \$10 hillion to \$15 hillion budget battle to be more aggressive about cutting the deficit.

The cuts, which will be spread over the next five years, are bound to create a dispute on Capitol Hill, even better." several lawmakers said.
Some lawmakers think the antic-

ipated hudget is too small, while others suggested that the proposed lawmakers whose favorite programs would come under attack.

Administration officials cuts would arouse protest from lawmakers whose favorite pro-

cuts would be proposed to Con- speed trains, gress late this month, after passage of appropriations bills.
Officials said most cuts would come from the recommendations in

Vice President Al Gore's report on reducing waste and streamlining

the federal buteaucracy.
Several influential lawmakers size of the cuis.

13.4

"I wish I could persuade them to do more," said Senator Boh Ker-New York Timer Service do more," said Senator For WASHINGTON — President rey, Democrat of Nebraska, who pressed Mr. Clinton during the Clinton plans to propose an pressed Mr. Clinton during the Clinton during the Clinton during the Clinton plans to propose an arrange battle to be more aggressive

> should be deeper. I'd like to see him start off with \$7 to \$8 billion in cuts the first year. Ten billion would be

Administration officials said one reason the proposed cuts would not be larger was that they plan to use some savings from Mr. Gore's efforts for programs against crime and to finance spending on Mr. Clinton's investment programs, in-Administration officials said the cluding retraining efforts and high-

> To the administration's dismay, Congress sharply scaled back many

of these programs.

An official said that with all the claims on the billions of dollars that the vice president's waste-cutting program aims to achieve, the Several influential lawmakers administration might ultimately voiced disappointment with the propose less than \$10 hillion in spending cuts.

Clinton Stresses U.S. Security, Domestic and Foreign

By Gwen Ifill New York Times Service

CHAPEL HILL, North Carolina - President Bill Clinton has made a broad defense of his administration's domestic and international priorities, saying that the United States "cannot withdraw from the world we have done so much to make."

Acknowledging recent events abroad that have tended to overshadow more politically valuable domestic issues such as crime control and health care, Mr. Clinton emphasized the importance of maintaining a viable foreign policy agenda.

periods of economic and global turbulence.

The security we seek is like a rope for a rock climber, to lift those who will take responsibility for their own lives to even greater pinnacles." he said in

The need for personal security, he said, demands the passage of his health care proposals, which would provide insurance coverage for all Americans, as well as anti-crime measures, which would restrict the sale

of guns and add more police officers.

"We must protect our people better against the ravages of violence," he said. "Our people have a right

president said. Americans will be provided with a to feel safe where they live, where they go to school blanket of security that will see the nation through and where they work." and where they work,"
As for his efforts on the domestic front, which also

include passage of the North American Free Trade Agreement, Mr. Clinton acknowledged that many of the items he was asking Congress to approve had to first overcome opposition in many quarters, including organized labor.

Our communities won't be secure until people who disagree on everything clse stop shouring at each other another - including the turbulence in Russia, the long enough to realize that we have to save the kids who are in trouble the same way we lost them - one child at a time," he said. "And it imposes a responsibility on each and every one of us.

emerged in recent weeks as his advisers have sought for an overarching thesis that could put the president's opponents on the defensive while lifting hum onto the high ground as he fights for passage of his health care plan - even though Congress has not yet received the legislation.

But Mr. Chinton has had some trouble maintaining that momentum as one foreign policy crisis after killing of American troops in Somalia and the rejection of American troops in Haiti — has distracted him from the numerous domestic issues he would prefer to

On Haiti as Well as Somalia, Clinton's Leadership Falters

ciousness, spoke of what he termed

congressional support for the presi-

NEWS ANALYSIS

dent's policy in any of the three

countries, and it's his own fault."
That is so, he declared, because of Mr. Clinton's failure to discuss

with Congress either the change of

goals in Somalia — from feeding the hungry to nation-huilding and pursuing General Mohammed Far-

"A president needs to co-opt the

eign policy venture, however small, and the sooner the better," Mr.

since the 1950s, and containment

was not a policy born overnight.

intervention, to know when to de-

to restore democracy to Haiti.

definitively.

By R.W. Apple Jr.

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — A clearer demonstration of the global village that modern communications has created, and the land mines that await American presidents as a re-sult, would be difficult to imagine. After more than a dozen U.S.

soldiers were killed in street fighting in Somalia earlier this month, President Bill Clinton argued that it would be dangerous for the United States to pull out its troops at once, because doing so would only encourage "aggressors, thugs and terrorists" all over the world.

Still, he yielded some ground, setting a deadline for full with-drawal no later than April 1. On television last weekend, a number of leading U.S. senators went further, suggesting that an earlier withdrawal would be better and warning against sending U.S. units to Bosnia-Herzegovina or Haiti.

As if on cue, a small gang of toughs, protected by the police. took to the streets of Port-au-Prince, Haiti, threatening to create "another Somalia" to prevent American troups and other advisers from landing to help in a transition to democratic government. Some of their leaders said they had been encouraged by what they saw on television

Mr. Clinton promptly ordered a suspension of the U.S. military effort in Haiti. With the whole UN plan for stabilizing Haiti seemingly undermined, economic sanctions are to be tried again.

"So we have a group of 40 or 50 people — O.K. maybe a hundred or two — causing the United States and the United Nations to dead in their tracks," said a ruteful LIS policymoles a Scare Per Vice Per Vic U.S. policymaker, "Somalia, Bosnia and Haiti don't have much in clare victory and end the intervencommon, except their problems are tion. And there's no upside. You complicated, what happens in one win, and nobody in the general to gain a semblance of stability.

affects another, and the country public cares much, you lose Amerihas no stomach for any of them." Senator Richard G. Lugar of Inthat you pull your horns in." diana, a Republican known for his foreign expertise and for his judi-

The president's top foreign poli-cy advisers, most of them formed in the Vietnam years, are unwilling to "the virtual collapse of presidential leadership in these matters."

"The roof has fallen in," Mr. Lugar said. "There is no significant sharply limit the exertion of American power and influence, even in an era of scarce financial resources and even when they know their boss wants to spend most of his energy on domestic affairs.

But as Mr. Lugar remarked, Mr. Clinton bas not done the spade work on Capitol Hill; for that matter, he has not done it with the public at large. His speech last week about Somalia was well enough received. But after it. polls showed that as many as 60 percent of Americans still thought the United States should get out of Somalia.

rah Aidid - or the plan for trying There are obviously limitations on what sorts of foreign policies any president can sell, especially when American soldiers are dving leadership of Congress in any forand when the national interest is difficult to define.

Lugar said, "That gives him a safe-Mr. Clinton has involved him-self, or allowed himself to become involved, in a number of nettlety net if things go wrong, as they usually do, either temporarily or some problems at once. What is more, all of them have underlying political dimensions, too seldom Mr. Clinton's advisers depict themselves as pioneers, groping their way toward new principles in a post-Cold War world. It is unfully explained, that make achieving what may seem like simple goals very difficult indeed.

charted ground, and they admit goals very difficult indeed.

that they are baving trouble. No one has had to do this, they say, stance, was not really hunger; that was merely a symptom of the country's lack of anything approaching "Every one of these situations an effective government, and that, involves a lot of imponderables," a in turn, was merely a symptom of the hatred of one clan for another.

The real problem in Haiti is the reluctance of the military and the police to relinquish the power that they have enjoyed since the days of the Duvalier dictatorship, as they would have to do if the country is



make good on promises he made to win votes for his budget in August, according to administration and congressional officials. "For economic reasons and to give taxpayers confidence that congressional officials. "LS. Crises Point Up Initial Failure to Assess Risks in UN." "To economic reasons and to give taxpayers confidence that we're paying attention, the cuts should be deeper. I'd like to see him

By Julia Preston gion Post Service

UNITED NATIONS, New York -Back-to-back crises for the Clinton administration in Somalia and Haiti have had one critical element in common: key resolutions governing deployment of American troops moved through the Security Council with little public debate or indication that Washington had assessed the potential risks to American soldiers.

In Haiti this week, as in Somalia last week, administration officials gave the world the impression of being surprised when local hard-liners' resistance to U.S.led military operations hurst into the head-

But in August, when the 15-nation Security Council first considered sending a mili-

another set of Clinton administration pri- Secretary-General Butros Butros Ghali is- the UN force cannot be deployed in Haiti erful message to both sides in the Haitian orities. As that month's council president, she was trying to nudge other member nations toward creating more specific peacekeeping mandates and more precise

mission budgets, Thus, council action on the Haiti mission was postponed for weeks so a better idea could be gained of how much the effort would cost. The delay came as the clock ticked toward the UN-mediated return to Haiti of the dismissed president, the Reverend Jean-Bertrand Aristide, on Oct. 30. And to keep that day from arriving.

Hairian gunmen allied with the country's entrenched power elite were stepping up the violence UN officials repeatedly warned that the

situation in Haiti could grow more volatile tary mission to Haiti to help restore de- as Father Aristide's scheduled return mocracy there, the chief U.S. delegate. neared. In addition, when the council final-Madeleine K. Albright, was wrestling with ly voted, Sept. 23, to hunch the mission,

sued a broader warning about the dangers unless the regime there creates sale conditions for it. from Haiti's military rulers.

"The security of UN personnel needs to be carefully considered," Mr. Butros Ghali wrote in a report. "There are frequent examples of human rights abuses, including extrajudicial killings.

But the possibility of a confrontation between UN troops and free-lance gunmen supporting the military regime was not addressed in the council debate when the mission was authorized.

To be sure, the council, under U.S. leadership, couched the operation in narrower legal terms than the UN mission in Somalia, giving troops and international police units under UN mandate no authority to use force except in self-defense. Moreover, Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher noted Wednesday that under its mandate. combat troops, were meant to send a pow-

The new setback has left U.S. officials

again struggling with the tongue-twisting lexicon of UN pacifying missions: trying to argue that U.S. troops are not peacekeepers hut are going on a peacekeeping mission and to persuade Americans that U.S. soldiers are not there to create a secure environment but should instead have a secure environment created for them.

The U.S. soldiers, who include military

sovereignty.

conflict. Their presence was designed to persuade armed gangs that seem to control Haitian streets that the United States is serious about Father Aristide's return, and at the same time to dissuade Aristide supporters from revenge attacks against military leaders who are required to resign under the UN accord, UN officials said.

But the symbolism intended in the landing of U.S. troops was undermined by the administration's flustered reaction to the recent U.S. casualties in Somalia. Tuned in Dante Caputo, and a Clinton administration Haiti adviser. Lawrence Pezzullo, made no secret that they had intended the

"What is especially worrying," one UN official said of the Haiti situation, "is that trainers and construction engineers, but no the U.S. force was sent there to protect the very people who are now opposing it."

Away From Politics

• Severe unbulence and a crack in an engine support structure apparently caused an engine to break off and fall from a 747 cargo jet over Anchorage, Alaska, in March, federal safety officials said. The National Transportation Safety Board described the incident as highly unusual and noted that Boeing, the manufacturer of the 747, is planning to improve the engine supports.

 Grand Central Terminal in New York City was shut down because of a smoky fire that started in a pile of asbestos-laden debris, forcing the cancellation of all trains Tuesday evening.

 For the second time in two days, a jurer has been dismissed in the trial of two black men accused of beating a white truck driver during the Los Angeles riots. Superior Court Judge John Ouderkirk removed a white man who asked to be excused for personal reasons unrelated to the case.

 The Church of Scientology has been granted tax-exempt status by the Internal Revenue Service. IRS officials said the church had provided information showing that it operated exclusively for religious and charitable purposes.

• The two former Los Angeles police officers convicted of violating Rodney G. King's civil rights have begun 30-month prison sentences, ending their effort to avoid incarceration while their cases were being appealed. The two men will serve their time at a federal prison camp in Dublin, California.

 A towboat pilot in Alahama was lost in fog without a compass or charts when his vessel rammed a railroad bridge, leading to an Amtrak passenger train accident last month that killed more than 40 people. Coast Guard and Amtrak officials said. The accident could have been averted, they added, if the pilot had promptly notified the NYT, UPI, AP, Reuters, LAT

Gene Manipulators Are Awarded a Nobel Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

STOCKHOLM - An American and a Canadian shared the Nobel Chemistry Prize on Wednesday for separately discovering how to mass-produce DNA and to reprogram the genetic code, techniques that have widespread applications in medicine and basic research and that also inspired the box-office his movie "Ju-rassic Park."

Two American astrophysicists shared the physics prize for finding a twin star that helps support Einstein's theory of relativity.
Each prize is worth 6.7 million kronor (\$825,000) and will be split between the two

winners. Kary B. Mullis, 48, a a director of Xytronyx

Inc., in San Diego, shared the chemistry prize with Michael Smith, 61, a British-born Canadian who is a professor at the University of British Columbia. Their contributions to the development of genetic chemistry techniques opened the way for new applications in medicine, biotechnology and criminal investigation, the Swedish

Academy of Sciences said. One of Dr. Mullis's techniques can produce genetic material from dead insects, an idea used in "Jurassic Park," where scientists used the a celestial laboratory that has belied confirm

genetic material of extinct dinosaurs to recreate the giant reptiles. Applications of their work include catching

criminals, finding infections, growing crops faster and synthesizing DNA from extinct in-Dr. Smith is Canada's fourth ehemistry prize

winner and is director of the Biotechnology Laboratory at the University of British Columbia. Dr. Smith said his research focused on a genetic engineering tool called site-directed mutagenesis that uses a short piece of chemically synthesized DNA to change a gene so that it functions differently. The change allows re-searchers to study bow the gene works.

"This should allow us to understand how inherited genetic diseases work, like cystic fibrosis and muscular dystrophy, or noninherited genetic diseases like cancer," he said.

The material that determines bereditary characteristic in living organisms is DNA, or deoxyribonucleic acid.

Russell A. Hulse, 42, and Joseph H. Taylor Jr., 52, both astrophysicists at Princeton University in New Jersey, won the physics prize for their 1974 discovery of a rotating double star

Einstein's theory of relativity and his prediction that moving objects emit gravitational waves. A pulsar is a type of dense, spinning star that emits electromagnetic waves similar to radio

signals.

Dr. Hulse and Dr. Taylor spotted the first binary, or two-part, pulsar with the 300-meter (1.000-foot) diameter Arecibo radio telescope in Puerto Rico, and provided gravity researchers with a new study laboratory, the academy

"This new type of pulsar opens up whole new areas of gravitational physics." said Carl Nor-dling, chairman of the academy's Nobel physics nittee. "Here, a new, revolutionary 'space laborato-

ry has been obtained for testing Einstein's general theory of relativity and alternative theories of gravity," the academy said,

So far, Einstein's theory has passed the tests with flying colors," it added.

The academy said the novelty of the Hulse-Taylor pulsar was that, from the behavior of the beacon signal, "it could be deduced that it was accompanied by an approximately equally heavy companion at a distance corresponding to only a few times the distance from the moon to the Earth."

settled by the mark that Hispanics are leaving on neighborhoods city-

wide, "It used to be that south-

central Los Angeles was a place

where blacks could prosper or at least live decently," said Maralee

Toppin. 70, who has lived here

since the 1950s. "Now it seems like

HAITI: General Sets Conditions

County had violated the agreement Continued from Page 1 by trying to bring M-16 assault rifles with them instead of only onstrated at the docks for two days,

and small bouts had blocked the sidearms, as originally agreed. wharf where the ship was to have Shortly before his statement, seunloaded. Because of the mayhem nior UN military officials said they believed the Haitian military would and the Haitian military's unwillingness to guarantee the security of comply with the agreements. the international force, the ship 'I think the armed forces will

was withdrawn. "We deplore the fact that this ship was recalled before arriving at a solution allowing the army and the people to have this assistance." General Cedras said at a news conference. But he defended the armed demonstrators as citizens expressing their concerns about Haitian

Asked if he would step down Friday, General Cedras responded: "Do the armed forces have all the necessary security? We don't even

have an amnesty law." Asked if such a law would be passed by Friday, he said, "I hope so." But diplomats close to the negotiations said it was extremely improbable that the parliament could take any significant action by that

The parliament, widely regarded as corrupt and easily intimidated by the army, has met only sporadically in recent months, and supporters of the military in the legislature have repeatedly used parliamentary tactics to thwart other aspects do the agreement. They have also simply ahandoned the building, to deprive the body of the necessary quorum when it ap-peared that certain measures would

he passed. General Cedras said it would not be right to reimpose the sanctions. condemn someone without hearing them first," he said, "I sent a letter

confidence. When asked why one would have confidence, in the face of repeated army violations and violence, he cited "the professionalism they have displayed to this point." To many here, such statements in the face of noncompliance only strengthened the military's resolve

come on board and provide the

security that they promised," said Colonel James G. Pulley, an Amer-

ican in charge of the UN military contingent. "I have confidence in the armed forces of Haiti."

The mission's deputy commander. Lieutenant Colonel Brian King.

said he shared Colonel Pulley's

not to leave power. The withdrawal of the Harlan County was widely interpreted as a major victory for General Cedras and Colonel François, Respected Haitian analysis said they had repeatedly warned the United Nations, and the United States in particular, that the military had no intention of complying with the accords and was simply stalling for time.

Anger at the United States was further kindled by the handling of the withdrawal of the Harlan

Neither Prime Minister Malval, appointed by Father Aristide to oversee the transition to democracy, nor the UN special envoy. Dan-You do not have the right to te Caputo, was informed that the ship was being withdrawn, sources

> the ship was being withdrawn only when, looking out from the halcony of the Hotel Montana, he saw it steaming off into the afternoon

CHURCH: In Los Angeles, Hispanics and Blacks Increasingly View Each Other as Rivals in Quest for Good Life though Hispanic lawmakers are dinearly half Hispanic in 1990. said Danny Bakewell, president of Many blacks nonetheless are un-

this century, and then, too, immigration fucled the compension. But this time, the influx has occurred amid a profound restructuring of the American economy. As old industries withered, high-technology manufacturing and services grew in several hig cities, but nowhere as deeply or as quickly as in Los An-

Rapid growth in the Hispanie population is transforming the nation's ethnic makeup. Now at 9 percent, Hispanics are expected to make up 14 percent of the population by 2010, according to the Cen-sus Bureau. Comparable figures for American Free Trade Agreement hlacks are 12 percent, with growth with Canada and Mexico. Al-

forecast only to 13 percent, the hu-

Hispanies are bringing a new dynamic to urban politics, for two decades a focal point for blacks. In Miami last summer, despite objecnons by many blacks, the Hispanic-dominated City Council rescinded an ordinance making English the city's official language. In New York, Hispanie backing for his Italian-American opponent has dealt a blow to the re-election campaign of the city's first black may-

or, David N. Dinkins, a Democrat. Blacks and Hispanics nationally

ored People and other black orga- Hispanics. nizations oppose it.

actively lobhying to defeat the

trade accord.

expand U.S.-Mexican trade, La- plants shut down here, ending an tino-rights organizations strongly cra in which blue-collar work favor it. But the National Associa- meant upward mobility for many tion for the Advancement of Col- African-Americans and U.S.-born Before most people could adjust,

"How can we push for relief in the 1990-92 recession hit. While the jobs situation in Mexico when most of the country has begun to we haven't addressed the unem-recover. Southern California has of liquor stores lonted in the riots. ployment problem facing people of color in this country?" said the ing a harsh spotlight on ethnic len-Reverend Jesse L. Jackson, director sion. When johs are available, they of the Rambow Coalition, who is are mainly in the service and garment industries.

"All the people on the street Eighty percent black in 1980, know that Pedro, Paco and Maria tion to the Republican governor. south-central's population was are working and that they are not." Pete Wilson.

vided over the treaty, which would Meanwhile, the last auto and tire the Black Brotherhood Crusade, a self-help organization headquartered in south-central. Blacks often feel turned away from jobs that later go to Hispanics. he said. That's where the tension is, jobs." On some issues, blacks and His-

panies cooperate. In south-central.

they have joined to fight reopening

Community groups also have fought environmental perils. At the highest levels of political brokering. California's black and Hispanleaders in Sacramento, almost all Democrats, often unite in opposi-

divided her block association. "The blacks used to have a hard enough time gerting together just by them-selves," she said. "But it seems like the Lannes don't even want to try to forge neighborhood unity. They've proposed having separate

Ms. Toppin said the change has

a dumping ground for poor immiyesterday to Secretary-General Bu-

tres Buttes Ghali asking him if it would not be a good idea to finally listen to what the army has to say." General Cedras said the interna-

close to both men said.

A source said Mr. Caputo knew

tional troops aboard the Harlan

Now Get Tough With Haiti

The thugs who prevented U.S. and Canadian troops from landing in Haiti on Monday do not represent the majority of the Haitian people. The country's voters made their choice three years ago when they elected President Jean-Bertrand Anstide with a 65 percent majority. The military elite, accustomed to unquestioned power, drave him into exile. Now that clitic, aided by its paramilitary "attachès," is invoking nationalist pride and characterizing the United Nations mission to re-Store Father Aristide as a foreign invasion.

The attachés, who prevented a U.S. ship from landing and threatened the U.S. charge d'affaires on Monday, kept at it on Tuesday by menacing a television crew with machine guns and preventing children from attending school. The junta clearly has no intention of following the agreement reached in July on Governors. Island in New York City, which created a timetable for returning Father Aristide to power. The thwarted mission was supposed to be a part of that poscess, helping to "professionalize" the military and separate it from the police.

In accordance with the Governors Island agreement, economic sunctions were lifted in August. It was these sanctions -- supported by Haiti's poor majority, despite the pain it caused them — that finally forced the recalcitrant military, led by Raoul Cedras, to the bargaining table. But General Cedrus and his cronies have demonstrated in the past few days that they have no intention of giving up power.

While nominally accepting the United Nations' conditions to get the sanctions lifted, General Cedras has abviously been sending quite another message to the troops at home, encouraging them to believe that they can stop democracy through intimidation.

Now it is finte hi get serious with the Huitiun junta. Since the Governors Island agreement has clearly been hroken, the econumie sanctions should be reimposed - and strengthened. General Cedrus should be given a very short deadline - 24 to 48 hours in get his followers under control.

President Bill Clinton has belatedly but correctly recognized that the UN mission, in its recent form and in the present hostile circumstances, would not work. He has ordered a temporary halt to the mission. Now he can tell General Cedras that he must give up power to the democratically elected government, as agreed, or face a naval blockade and cessation of all commercial air traffic and financial transactions - in other words, complete isolation from the world community.

Only when the United Nations joined in the Western Hemisphere's embargo, cutting off Haiti's oil supply from Europe, did the ruling clite feel enough pain to start talking about handing over power. It is clear that they now need another sharp reminder that complete disregard for the will of their own people will carry a heavy price.

- THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Breakthrough in Belfast?

News from Ireland spurs cautious hopes that one of the world's apparently incorrigible trouble spots is moving toward peace.

1 The Irish Republican Army has for decades relied on violence of accomplish its political objectives. It repudiated the world of diplomacy and was not accepted as a participant in any talks aimed at reconciliation. But now it appears that Gerry Adams, who leads Sinn Fein, the political arm of the IRA, may be

taking another view.

John Hume is a Catholic member of the British Parliament from Northern Ireland who supports union with the Republic of Ireland to the south but strongly condemns IRA violence. For more than 20 years he has been a participant in various peace talks involving the British and Irish governments and both Catholic and Protestant factions in the North. Sinn Fein had never been allowed at the table. In April Mr. Hume began secret discussions with Mr. Adams, and at the end of September the two announced that they had reached an agreement on a peace poscess,

No details have been made public, but Mr. Hume has discussed the proposal in detail with government leaders in Duhlin. The Irish are expected soon to share this information with Sir Patrick Maybew, the British official in charge if Nurthern Ireland.

Promising as this breakthrough appears to be, there are many caveats. Mr. Adams has

said that the IRA is "willing to take the first step" toward a settlement, and it goes without saying that neither the British nor the trish will, or should, negotiate with any parties that have not renounced violence. The same pledge should be elicited from the Protestant terrorist groups that have in recent years been equally violent. A truce is absolutely essential, just as it was in the Middle Fast. In addition, both British and Irish governments agree that no arrangements about Northern Ireland can he made without the consent of the electorate there, so the ultimate fate of any agreement rests with the vitters of Ulster.

The time is ripe for a settlement in Ireland. Thirty years of violence have changed no minds, and the law-abiding citizens of both North and South are weary and frustrated by its continuance. The British public, uxo, is tired of daily disruptions caused by bomh threats, the cost in lives and money of explosions in urban centers and the high cost of

keeping an army in Nombern Ireland, The government in the Irish Republic is ready to make constitutional changes if necessary to dispel Protestant fears of church dominance, Changes in public opinion in the Republic, on matters like divorce, contraception and even abortion, should encourage toler-ance. The Hume-Adams initiative can move a peace process ahead.

- THE WASHINGTON POST.

Breaking the Secrecy Habit

Freedom of Information Act. Backed up by President Bill Clinton, she declares that the Justice Department will not mutinely defend in court agencies that try to use the law's technicalities to sit on secrets.

The fanfare is appropriate, even if Ms. Reno's proclamations have yet to be tested in the trenches of government. Her new rules completely reverse a 1981 Reagan administration directive to stonewall information Act requests whenever there was "a substantial legal basis" for invoking one of the law's exemptions from disclosure, even when the release would not hurt invone.

The new rules warn government agencies

With fanfare, Attorney General Janel to grant requests for information, even when Rena has proclaimed a new, liberalized set of an exemption might technically be available, closure would be harmful" to national security, personal privacy or other interests covcred by the exemptions.

The new rules will operate most effectively

when a government document is marginally sensitive. They will enable officials who believe in the public's right to know about their government - and there are many of them to comply with the spirit as well as the letter of the Information Act.

Good intentions are one thing, but there are now huge hacklogs of requests for information. The proof of the policy will be in reducing the hacklog.

- THE NEW YORK TIMES,

Other Comment

Trouble in Somalia and Haiti

By sending additional forces to Somalia, President Bill Clinton is only trying to cover a U.S. political retreat behind a smoke screen of weapoury. If once in a while it would do our governments good to have some guts, it would he even hetter if U.S. presidents acknowledged that at times, in countries like Somalia or Haiti, hutler is a better weapon than guns. -- Lu Repubblica (Rome).

African leaders who have negotiated democracy at home may be best suited to help Somalis negotiate an incremental return to the rule of government. African neighbors may also bring to bear a better understanding of Somalia's culture. The United States should help. But the heart of the work must be done by Afocans who have the greatest stake in Afoca.

- Los Angeles Times. thre cannot forget that the latest escalation of violence started with the gruesome murder of Pakistani UN soldiers in June, or that people like General Mohammed Farrah Aidid carry a large responsibility for the country's humanitarian tragedy. But to many Sonialis.

who see immeent compatriots killed by UN bombs and guns, it must seem like blatant cynicism when Washington threatens maximum retaliation - against whom? - if General Aidid so much as touches the captured helicopter pilnts. Can a UN peacekeeping operation be driven by revenge?

- Tuges-Anzeiger (Zurich).

It happened in Haiti, but it could be called the Somalia effect. An amphibious landing ship carrying 193 U.S. troops and 25 Canadi ans was prevented by armed civilians backed by the police and military from docking. Yet another humiliation for the United

States and UN could fuel American hostility to any further attempts at U.S. intervention. however justified and well conceived. The Haitian operation was a good idea and well thought out. If it now turns sour, two dangers arise. America's isolationist tendency seems certain to be strengthened, while - alternatively or simultaneously — pressure could grow for a display of military machismo to soothe bruised national pride. The cause of

world peace is unlikely to benefit. The Independent (London).



International Herald Tribune

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Yes, Angola's Outrageous Spectacle Can Be Stopped

WASHINGTON — Just one year ago.
Angolans went to the polls in a United Nations-minitored election. The country had experienced war of one kind or another for most of the previous 30 years. Since the election, the civil war has soared to unprecedent-ed heights. UN officials say 1,000 Angolans are dying duily and millions are without food. No one really knows the depth of the

tragedy, but there is little doubt that this is one of today's costlics! wars, and it has the potential to (rouble political transitions elsewhere in southern Africa.

The UN exercise was approved back in 1991, when new UN peacekeeping mandates were sprouting from the Security Council like spring flowers. Based on U.S.-Soviet-Portuguese diplomacy that produced the May 1991 Angolan peace accords, its chances appeared propitious at the outset. Under accords reached in 1988 in New York, Angola's southern neighbor Namibia had only recently gained independence after democratic elec-tions in a model. UN-led transition, and 50,000 Cuban troops had withdrawn from Angola on schedule under UN monitoring. But, faced with mounting worldwide peace-

keeping costs and peace accords that limited the United Nations' implementing role, the Security Council decided to bring peace to Angola on the cheap. The mandate was confixed to observing, monitoring and facilitating the performance of the Angolan parties. There would be no teeth, no blue belmets, no enforcement. The United Nations would not directly supervise the disarmament and encumpmen of rival armies, the setting up of a national army, the creation of electoral laws and voter registration procedures or the conduct of the country's first multiparty elections.

Under this "Look, Ma, no hands" ap-

proach to peacekeeping UN headquarters sent to Angola a grand total of 350 unarmed military observers, 126 unarmed police observers and 100 electoral observers (400 during the voting) to oversee the 15-month transition in a vast, ruined land as large as Western Europe minus Scandinavia,

By Chester A. Crocker

The writer, U.S. assistant secretary of state for African affairs from 1981 to 1989, represented the United States in the negotiations that produced the May 1991 Angolan peace accords.

The U.S.-hnokered agreements of 1988 and 1991 could have haught peace. Sadly, both the ex-Marxist MPLA government of President José Eduardo dos Santos and Jonas Savimhi's rebel movement, UNITA, were quick to exploit the weakness of the UN mission. Cheating was so commonplace that the military provisions of the 1991 agreements were hasically never carried out. As the election date upprinched last September,

We should press for verified, reciprocal military pullbacks. There must be an up-front commitment to provide the necessary UN personnel.

both sides' fingers were on the trigger — and the UN, U.S., Russian and Portuguese ob-servers failed to call a halt to the proceedings. Millions of Angolans voted, Claims of foul play thy UNITA and others) before and during the voting went unanswered. After some initial hesitation, the United Nations duly proclaimed that Mr. dos Santos had won a plurality of just under 50 percent in the presidential race, a result that was supposed to lead to a presidential runoff election. [The MPLA reportedly won the parliamentary

contest by a somewhat wider margin.)

Mr. Savimbi rejected the result, then
thought better of il and began negotiating for a place in a new government, even while menaeing the regime by moving his armed forces frum their camps. The MPLA took advantage of his blunders and its superior

position in Luanda to smash UNITA in the capital, killing or capturing many of its top figures. Mr. dos Santos had offered nothing but crumbs to UNITA as a basis for political

reconciliation in a government of onity.

By the end of last October, Angola's precious cease-fire had collapsed. Within a few months UNITA seized control of numerous regional centers and perhaps 75 percent of the countryside. Fresh peace talks in April and May broke down over security issues.

Today a new stalemate may he emerging. UNITA is stronger on the ground and better organized than the government, and its military leadership is superior. UNITA exploits the classic advantages of insurgency, living off the land and off the MPLA's legendary corruption and ineptitude. But the MPLA holds Luanda, the revenues from some 500,000 barrels per day of oil output, and universal diplomatic recognition.

Washington, Lisbon and Moscow, meanwhile, have dropped a key restriction from the 1991 package, thus enabling the MPLA govemment to return to the world arms market with the means to attract contractors and assorted hired guns from around the world. Can this outrageous spectacle he stopped

We Americans tilted toward Mr. Sav during the Ford years, toward the MPLA in the Carter years, and hack toward Mr. Savimhi during the Reagan and Bush years. The tilting stopped under George Bush once peace seemed to be within reach as the Cubans withdrew and the parties signed the May 1991 agreements. Last May the Clinton administration moved to recognize the MPLA govern-ment, explaining that this would demonstrate America's "commitment to democracy."

Recognition could have strengthened the U.S. hand to press both Angolan parties to make hard choices. Unhappily, U.S. actions smacked of re-tilting to settle a partisan score. Irstead of building leverage, we have heightened UNITA's ever-present paranoia and reinforced the MPLA's habit of demanding that outsiders light its hattles. Now the Security Council has imposed oil and arms sanctions on

UNITA to demand that it cease fire and return to the table, it is unclear what pressures we are placing on the MPLA to reciprocate.

UNITA and the MPLA share responsibility for Angola's agony. To end it, we have to do better than blaming UNITA for the renewed civil war, and then anomiting some of the least likely candidates in Africa as new democrats.

Back in August, a bipartisan congressional group wrote to Secretary of State Warren Christopher urging intensified U.S. peacemaking efforts, the assignment of a special envoy, the end of lethal arms supplies to all parties, and confirmation of the 1991 decords ond of certain points of agreement reached earlier this year.

That is all right as far as it goes. I would add that we should also accept the 1992 election as a historical fact. And we should pass for verified, reciprocal military pullbacks from arcas of combal to support the current lull in fighting. This could set the stage for a monitored cease-fire, the demobilization of existing forces and the training of unified ones. There must be an up-frant political commitment to provide the necessary UN personnel.

The second track is to recognize that winner-take-all elections seldom hring peace to conflict-torn societies. Political talks must he organized with the goal of achieving effective, multiparty power sharing to broaden the regime's base and decentralize power during a transitional period of several years [as in South Africa].

Money for such a plan could be found if there were some evidence of a U.S. tand Western) commitment to peacemaking. Oth-ers are well placed to add to U.S. leverage if we decide to resume our leadership role.

But we need a White House decision to engage in the hard, substantive work of making peace. The mission's leader will require a eredible, top-level mandate and the support of a small, dedicated, interagency task force to press the U.S. agenda with the key players on three continents. This is the ticket to

leadership. It has been done before.

Somalis Are the Problem and Have to Be Party to the Solution

PARIS — There is no way to solve the Somali issue without the Somalis. For too long, this seems to have escaped the attention of the U.S.

military leadership and the United Nations officials there. President Bill Clinton has finally acknowledged this simple fact, and General Mohammed Farrah Aidid has begun to respond. But both will need help. Otherwise, Somalia will become the graveyard of the new ethical, humanitarian, military and political tools that the international community will need in the violent times ahead.

The logic of the Somalia mission can still be changed back from military to humanitarian, as originally planned. How should this be done? When I last visited Somalia, eight months ago, the country was commit

ting suicide. More than a thousand children were starving every day. The UN Security Council unani-mously authorized the sending of troops, saying that "the magnitude of the human tragedy" constituted "a By Bernard Kouchner

threat ut international peace and security." Only the United States responded positively and immediately. We must remember this before criticizing the American approach in So-malia: Children have been saved. But on the social and political lev-, failures have been many. The Addis Ababa agreement hetween the So-mali factions has been flouted by

some, and the militias of the warlords have yet in he dissolved. To resolve the crisis while averting new starvation, a policy shift is needed. Mr. Clinton has decided to send more troups. This offers the world a six-month window to restart the

peace process in Mogadishu. The UN secretary-general, Butros Butros Ghali, will be in Somalia on Friday. A new policy is possible. But it will require the participation of men and women open to dialogue and peace. Richard Oakley, Mr. Clin-

In lorging a new policy, these facts need to be kept in mind: Mogadishu is not the only important area in Somalia. But what hap-

pens there has nut only political consequences but economic and social effects throughout the country. While pursuing General Aidid, the UN force in Somalia has lost its neutrality. The United Nations' only

strength is to stay above local dis-putes and out of clan politics. Every effort should he made to include General Aidid in peace talks. Although there are 25,000 foreign troops in Somalia, insecurity is high. Mogadishu still depends on international aid, and some private humani-tarian groups are about to leave. The

Somalis cannot be abandoned again. What, then, should be the objectives of the world's Somali policy?
First, the present leadership of the UN force should be praised, and then replaced. And a peaceful dialogue

with General Aidid is hadly needed. The general is no saint. When I showed him dying children on the streets of Mogadishu, he did not flinch. Shamefully, some seem to consider him a Robin Hood, But the Somulis should be made responsible

for their own destiay. The United Nations is a stabilizing force in the pursuit of peace and justice, not a new colonial power, II should link withdrawal of its troops to the evolution of the peace process; We will get out of the Somali crisis

when the Somalis take over. These goals should be pursued as part of a humaoitarian approach, the unly one that puts victims first.

The UN undersecretary-general in charge of humanitarian affairs, Jan Eliasson, is most competent; his tal-ents should be used in Somalia, Many others are ready to help. The humani-tarian galaxy should be mobilized and contribute to the operation. This is, once again, a political mission, and not a military one.

The forthcoming humanitarian conference and political consultation in Addis Ababa should send a strong message: No more victims. All the Somali factions, including General Aidid's, should be invited.

The Somalis have to trust the United Nations; but the United Nations must be sure it deserves their trust. Let us he certain that the Somali crisis does not destroy the UN ideal. It is a matter of credibility. The idea of international solidarity in the fight against misery, hatred and suffering will build, hopefully, on success in Somalia. This is the challenge of the turn of the century. If the international community fails to create the political and humanitarian instruments to achieve this, it will be powerless against the violence of the new international dis-order.

The writer, a former French minister of health and humanitarian action, contributed this comment to the Intervational Herald Tribune.

Haiti's Chief Thugs Will Have to Be Choked Into Submission

A LBANY, New York — The television footage out of Haiti is like a scene form a recurring nightmare: the brandished weapons, ugly insults, violent attacks on bystanders. The military and its "attaches," descendants of the Duvalier regime's infamous Tontons Macoules, love to heat up the weak, the downtrod-

den, the unarmed — anyone who threatens to come between them and their booly. The latest object of their ire is the amphihious ship Harlao County, which was supposed ut unload an "observer" contingent of some 200 American and Canadian troops. On Tuesday the Pentagon ordered the ship to

U.S. policy has been so indecisive since the 1991 coun overthrowing President Jean-Ber-trand Aristide that it seems almost reasonable that a few dozen thugs can force the army of the world's sole superpower into retreat.
Under George Bush, the United States said it supported democracy but did not give 100

percent backing to Father Aristide, who was

By Amy Wilentz

overwhelmingly elected in Haiti's first free and fair halloting. Washington then supported a halfhearted embargo against the de facto military regime, one that was so porous that oil and other necessities flowed freely into the island. When the United Nations, with full support from the new Clinton administration, finally levied serious sanctions against the regime, the United States helped broker an agreement on Governors Island this summer that lifted the

new embargo far too soon, against the better judgment of the Aristide administration. If Haiti's hrief democratic experiment is to continue, the United States must nace and for all have a consistent policy there. It has to push hard for the immediate reimposition of UN sanctions. It should ensure that the government of the neighboring Dominican Republic understands that harsh penalties will

he imposed on its vital sugar trade if it allows

goods to leak across the horder that it shares with Haiti, as has happened in the past. Of course, since sanctions were lifted, the

Haitian military has reportedly stockpiled enough oil to last six months to a year. The United States and its allies should enclose the island with a naval blockade. That way, small ships carrying contraband, from which the generals and their men have made hundreds of thousands of dollars during the various embargoes since the coup, will not he able to get in. Also, a naval blockade will show that Americans are dead serious.

The United States and its allies should also revoke the visas and freeze all assets of those individuals — perhaps 200 officers and the industrialists who bankrolled them — who were involved in the coup and its bloody aftermath. Washington knows who they are. It is just possible that Raoul Cedras, who has presided over the whole hrutal mess, will

actually step down, as mandated in the ac-cord. If he does abide by the agreement.

Father Aristide would name a new head for the Haitian army, whose first great test would be to get rid of the rogue police chief Michel Joseph François, an instigator of the riots on Monday as well as the terror campaign of the last year. He has vowed to remain at his post.

In any event, the United States should ercure that reimposed sanctions are not lifted until all the officers involved in the bloody assaults and assassinations have given up power and are in exile,

The democratic government also needs to be back in place with new officers and new chiefs of staff, appointed by Father Aristide. If these prescriptions sound like a scratched record, it is only because the Governors Island accord planned its own failure by lifting sanctions before they had achieved these goals. One can only wonder why.

The writer is author of "The Rainy Season: Haiti Since Duvalier," She contributed this comment to The New York Times.

Australians Aren't Stampeding Out of the Queen's Big Family

MELBOURNE - Australians have long been conscious that their land is large, sparsely populated, far removed from traditional friends and thus seemingly vulnerable. Before World War II, Australia, a

former British colony, clung lightly to the hem of Mother Britain's skirt for prutection. Close association with Britain, then a global power, put a harrier between Australia and its concern about possible invasion fram Asia. Australia was happy to leave foreign policy to Whitehall and to enjoy the world's highest standard of ing, provided by Britain's insatiable appetite for its wool, wheat, fruit and other agricultural products

After the shock in 1942 of the Japanese capture of Singapore, then a British military hase that was thought to be impregnable. Australia turned to the United States for protection. In more recent years, conscious that an alliance with the United States can no longer fully assure its security, Australia has launehed on a new course directed at aligning itself both in trade and in security with the

emerging connomic powers of Asia. To buttress this alignment, says Prime Minister Paul Keating, Australia needs to establish its independent identity, remove the British emblem from its flag, ahandon the system under which the British monarch is also monarch of Australia, and become a republic in time for the new president to open the 2000 Olympic

Games in Sydney, To provide impetus, Mr. Keating established a Republican Advisory Committee and recently set off to London to see the Queen.

The committee's report, released recently, suggests that there are no insurmountable constitutional poshlens in replacing the British monBy Denis Warner

arch, and that to do so would little affect government structure. The committee's preferred choice for choosing a president: election by a two-thirds jority at a joint sitting of the Senate and House of Representatives. The path to republicanism, howev-

er, is unlikely to be as smooth or simple as the committee suggests. its report has revived an often emotional debate. The argument has developed sectarian and ethnic overtones in a nation made increasingly multicultural hy immigration first from Continental Europe and then from Asia. Mr. Keating is responsible for some of this divisiveness; he observed that his republicanism derives from his Roman Catholie faith. He has attacked Britain repeatedly, alleging even that Australia's security

was imperiled by British treachery in the fall of Singapore. The debate is likely to become more partisan, Mr. Keating launched the cannaign without consulting opposition parties, and has waged it with an aggressiveness that seems designed to prevent hipartisan support. Some in the opposition believe that the monarchy is anachronistic in to-day's Australia. Mr. Kealing's steammiler tactics may silence them or push them into the monarchist camp.

The prime minister may be using

the debate to divert the people's at-

tention from their worst economic recession in almost half a century and to consolidate popular support. The ethnic composition of Australia, once a nation of predominantly British and Irish stock, has changed dramatically in recent years with the influx of non-British settlers. Nonetheless, it may not be easy to per-

stade the required majority that they

should be rushed into so revolutionary a decision. A recent public opinion survey showed that support for a republic had dropped ut 39 percent from 62 percent in August, with 44 percent opposed to change.

The necessary constitutional change would require a referendum. If a majority of the states and of all electors approved, it would be presented to the governor-general, the representative of the British monarch in Australia, for the Queen's assent. Such assent may he assured. But Australian voters have always been highly conservative when it comes to constitutional change.

And cracks have begun to appear

in republican ranks, Bill Hayden, the present governor-general and formerly a strong republican, ques-tioned recently whether it made sense to change a system that works well and allows for stable government. Thomas Keneally, a Booker Prizewinning author and chairman of the Republican Advisory Committee. has warned Mr. Kenting that his aggressive style was scaring Australians and reducing support for a republic. Sir Zelman Cowen, a former gover-

nor-general who for three years

chained a government advisory com-

mittee on constitutional reform, has

ioined a chorus of influential Austraians opposing change. There are two weaknesses in the republican argument, which opponents are beginning to exploit. One lies in the claim that having the Queen as head of state means that Australio is not truly independent and that this impairs relations with

Asian countries, The ties with Britain that in any way limited Australian independence stand. Exploiting their success and

have long been discarded. Recent governors-general have all been Australians, appointed by the Queen on the advice of the prime minister in Canberra. The Privy Council in London is no longer an Australian court of last resort, nor does the Oueen bestow honors on her Australian subjects, "God Save the Queen" has been abandoned as the national anthem in favor of "Advance Australia Fair."

There is no evidence that having the British monarch as head of state with no power to act in Australian affairs upsets Asian neighbors. Nor is there any evidence that they are offended by a flag that combines the historical and the geographical, with the Union Jack sharing space with the stars of the Southern Cross, Several Asian countries, including Singapore and Malaysia, are members of the Commonwealth. That this association of former British colonies is headed by the Queen does not appear to have discouraged their membership.

The writer, editor of Asia-Pacific Defence Reporter magazine und anther of numerous books on the region, contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1893: An Act of Valor

PARIS - A horse ran away with a cab yesterday [Oct. 13] afternoon on the houlevard de Courcelles, while the driver was absent from his box. A child of eight years of age was knocked down and other accidents seemed likely to occur, when a young couturiere, Mile. Camille Legrand, rushed to the horse's head and managed to stop it. The horse fell, Mile. Legrand was also pulled down and received a serious injury un the orm. Those who witnessed this charming act of courage were loud and eager in their congratulations of the plucky young conturiere.

1918: Germans in Retreat

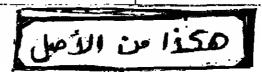
PARIS - The victory obtained by Foch's strategy is indisputable. The muted Germans are falling back rapidly, eksely followed by the Allied armies, and no one may yet gather where they may endeavor to make a

and the second s

taking advantage of the ascendancy gained over the enemy, the French army, from the Disc to Vouziers muintained the pursuit yesterday Oct. 131 winning back large areas of territory. Right along the front the French infantry, marching hehind screens of cavalry and tanks, tramples on ground which, since 1914, has heen necupied by the Germans

1943: On Foreign Policy WASHINGTON - From our New

York edition: A post-war foreign policy declaration was adopted today Oct. 13] by a Senate Foreign Relations subcommittee advocating that "the United States, acting through its constitutional processes, join with free and sovereign nations in the establishment and maintenance of international authority, with power to prevent aggression and preserve the peace of the world." The vote in the subcommittee was 7 to 1, with only Senator Robert M. La Follette Jr., a Progressive, dissenting.



OPINION

The Gracious Exit Isn't The Politicians' Way

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By Jim Hoagland

WASHINGTON - The day after he forced Nikita Khrushehev to retreat in the Cuban missile crisis, John F. Kennedy shared a private joke with his brother Robert: "This is the night I should go to the theater." The sardonic joke played off conversations that the Kennedys had bad about history's reverence for Ahraham Lincoln, assassinated at Ford's Theater.

Mr. Kennedy "thought the reso-lution of the missile crisis might be the peak of his political life, Riebard Reeves records in his knowing and rich new biography of Mr. Kennedy. "Profile of Power." Mr. Reeves uses the story to show Mr. Kennedy's obsession with history and his attachment to power, which was to be surrendered only under

the most tragic circumstances.
Few of history's most successful protagonists have had the discipline and self-knowledge to exit at the high point (or just gracefully, for that matter). The art of apothe-osis is a neglected ability. That makes Michael "Air" Jordan's retirement from professional hasketball at the peak of his powers and

fame all the more stunning.
lmagine what history would say about a George Bush who, having achieved the glory of Operation Desert Storm and historic arms reduction treaties with the Soviet Union, had announced that he would be a one-term president. No degrading, flu-cursed trip to Japan, oo demeaning and chaotic last campaign would now hlot the memory of Mr. Bush's leadership.

Or suppose that in the winter of 1990 Mikhail Gorbachev had recognized that the currents of history had carried him as far and as high and who had begun the Russian people's long march to democracy, Instead, his last 18 months in power showed that those events had been against his will or, at the very least, had slipped from his control

A Margaret Thatcher who had said 10 years was enough would be a very different Iron Lady from the one who was ignominiously dumped hy her party in her I ith year. There would have been no need for her to seek revenge with embittered memoirs as she has.

· Europe gives us two contemporary and somewhat contrasting examples to ponder in the estalogue of missed apotheosis.

lo France, François Mitterrand struggles to hang on into 1995, to reach the end of his second term and a record 14th year as president dent. He does so with suitable modesty about what he can accomplish in presiding over a politically divided and economically faltering country. He appears determined to

exit with elegance, but it will be with diminished glory.

In Germany, Helmut Kohl is gearing up for one more bitter election campaign whose reward is the right to have been Germany's chancellor for 16 years. This is the chancellor whose skill, daring and sense of the jugular were essential in 1990 to the reunification of Germany. Governing an increasingly morose and introspective Germany for four more years will not add greatly to the future's judgment about Mr. Kohl. "Four more" can m all likelihood only subtract.

It is hard, of course, for politicians, athletes, writers or anyone else to know just when they are at as they ever would. He would have the height of their game. Jimmy been recorded as the man whose Carter would have had to resign



shortly after his inaugural stroll down Pennsylvania Avenue.

A partial exception in this as in everything else is Ronald Reagan. A one-term Reagan presidency would not have been stamed by Iran-contra. But it is hard to imagine another American president who would have been, almost on instinct and emotion, as ready and able to turn U.S.-Soviet relations on a dime when he became convinced of Mikhail Gorbachev's willingness to change. George Bush would not have been ready. Walter Mondale as a Democratic president would have had an all but impossible polit-

ical task in selling Mr. Gorbachev's conversion in America.

Mr. Reagan left office extremely popular with his countrymen, some-how defying Charles de Gaulle's warning that old age is "a ship-wreck," especially for politicians in office. De Gaulle, as visionary a leader as this century has produced, could not avoid that shipwreck himself and was driven from office by a revolt of France's youth.

One key to the politician's instinctive refusal to quit while ahead lies in another observation by Geoeral de Gaulle that applies to the majority of the human race.

"The gravevard is full of indispensable men," the general said. Few of us can imagine that the newspaper will get published, the army can function, Congress will pass good legislation or the election will be won if we are not directly involved.

And yet they do. For his own reasons, Michael Jor-dan has understood this. He leaves behind a too brief but close to perfect moment of human endeavor on the basketball court. And he has left a standard of apotheosis against which all professionals should now measure themselves.

The Washington Post

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

The Fire in Mauro Ramoni

T. TROPEZ, France — I have D about as much reason as any American-born Jew to take the Holocaust personally. One day in August 1941, my father's brother and his six children were berded from their homes to killing fields near Ponary, Lithuania, and shot by local militia under German orders. After the war, their deaths confirmed, my father died of a bro-

ken heart in New York. But Mauro Ramoni? He was born after the war into a Roman Catholic family in Northern Italy. He has no particular problem with the way his country treated Jews: Italians were mainly "unresponsive" to German demands to deport lews, and 80 percent of them were saved. He has probably — he doesn't really keep track — met few Jews in his life. He heads a business. is a councilman in his town, Arona,

and has a growing family.

But none of this explains Mauro Ramoni's mission: to recall the destruction of European Jewry and answer those who try to revise or forget history. This was the appeal he made last year before a memorial in the town of Meina where, one day in 1943, the Nazi SS murdered 16 Jewish men, women and chil-dren on Lake Maggiore.

"Remember what happened here," he said. "We must say no to those who deny the reality of concentration camps and the Holo-caust, to those who preach racism." He noted that the number of "assaults on memory and truth" was growing and that attacks on foreigners had taken a heavy toll, "To emember is to reaffirm man's faith in humanity.

His words rang ont again this year, on Sept. 26. The setting was a garden outside the small Hotel Meina where the 14 January Hotel eina, where the 16 Jews were arrested. A monument bears the Star of David and the victims' names. Its inscription tells of "a storm of de-struction and death in September By Morton Puner

1943" and adds, "May we remem-ber their martyrdom." It is signed "The Commune of Meina and the Jewish Community of Milan." But the driving force behind the annual remembrance is Mauro Ramoni.

I have known Mauro since he was 2 hut I still don't fully understand the source of his fire. He is my wife's cousin, and she and I often drove along the lake past Meina on the way from Arona to Intra-Verbania. where Mauro's parents lived. We never noticed a roadside plaque bearing the names of the 16 murdered Jews - six Greeks, one Bel-

MEANWHILE

gian, nine Italians - put there in 1945. Mauro saw it first in 1989. He had already read a great deal about the Holocaust and now he was moved all the more to think that his beloved Lake Maggiore had been witness to such horror.

witness to such horror.

He started putting flowers on the roadside plaque and wreaths on the monument in the garden. He read more, including a book by Giuseppe Mayda, which describes the Meina killings. The 16 Jews thought they were safe in Meina until the SS men appeared. The Nazis rowed them out on the lake Nazis rowed them out on the lake in a small boat, four ut a time, shot them from behind and threw them into the water. Except for the final four - three children and an elderly man - who, with hands tied, were wired together, pushed overboard and held down by oars until they drowned.

Mauro read and pondered. Finally he approached the mayors of four towns — Meina, Lesa, Dor-melletto and Arona — to plan the first observance. More than 100 bodies had been washed ashore from the lake — those of Jews and others murdered by the Nazis —

but Meina's 16 deaths represented the largest single killing.
The mayor of Meina, Paolo Cumbo, made the memorial a town function; the other towns took

part. At the observance this year. 50 years after the tragedy, participants included community leaders. educators, Holocaust survivors, journalists - and the people of the towns along Lake Maggiore. After the ceremonies, Mauro, as organiz-er of the Italy-Israel Committee. moderated a discussion on history. prejudice and "revisionism."

Again, why Mauro?

I like to think I contributed to a small way to his mission.

He grew up to become a sensiuve young man. He visited us in New York in 1900, a shy 18-year-old, awed by the city. Only my wife, his cousin, could really speak with him, using the Italian learned as a child. Mauro and I had to depend oo a pidgin French.

I took him to Sabbath services in a New York synagogue, a new experience for him. He asked for explanations of everything, more than I could give. A serious book lover, he scanned my library. It had somehow grown to include a surprising number of books on the Holocaust. With time - and my wife's help we got to talk of many things: of history, human rights and politics. of the war then taging in Vietnam. He stayed with us six weeks, and we did our best to share our lives. friends and thoughts.

I have no children and I came to love him as my own. He felt my love, certainly, and I think be also feli my pain. For many years he has attended no ehurch. Still, he is a Christiao, the most Christian person I know, Sometimes the word sounds lovely.

The author is a former journalist and book eduor. He contributed this comment to the International

system when in dire straits and in

the most expensive way — hospital emergency wards and last-ditch treatment. Providing coverage for

that fifth person at an earlier stage

and on an ongoing basis could con-

KENNETH LATHAM.

Rockport, Maine,

ceivably reduce overall costs.

rty to the Solut

Backing the Right Man

Regarding "Backing the Wrong Man" (Opinion, Oct. 5):

Gregory Clark's analysis provided a vivid illustration of how easily Russia's problems can be misunderstood by outsiders. Drawing an analogy between the recent events in Moscow and those around Tiananmen Square does a great disser-vice to the political leaders in Russia, who face the daunting task of promoting democratic reform in country whose institutions are inherited from 70 years of Communist rule.

The inexcusable violence used against peaceful demonstrators in China should in no way be compared to the force Mr. Yeltsin regrettably had to use to put down a violent insurrection.

pare Mr. Yeltsin's actions to those of Russia's last non-Communist government. The failure of the 1917 provisional government to act decisively against a small group advocating a violent overthrow of

Bolsheviks to seize power. As nnfortunate as the violence in Moscow was, it may well have prevent-ed a second October Revolution.

The United States did the right thing in openly backing Mr. Yelt-sin. To bave "kept our mouths closed," as Mr. Clark suggests, would have been a serious error.

> SCOTT M. RAULAND. Baku, Azerbaijan,

Problem Solved

Regarding "In Its Olympian Quest for a Slogan, Atlanta Is at a . Loss for Words" (Oct. 8):

Concerning the quest by Atlanta of a slogan for the Olympic Games and for the future of the city, may I

ATLANTA

ALL TOGETHER Note the briefness, the alliteration, the quasi-rhyme (if "together" is pronounced with a slight Southern accent as "togethah"),

the system paved the way for the the symbol of Olympic fraternity and the undertone of a united city.

LIONEL SALEM.

In Defense of Turkey

Regarding "Indo-Russian Goals for Central Asia" (Opinion, Sept. 22):

S. Nihal Singh refers to an Indi-an-Russian report which asserts that the Turkish secular nation-state came about after the massacre of Armenian and Greek minorities and the suppression of Kurds.

In World War I, Armenians were deported from the war zones in Eastern Anatolia not because of their ethnic origin but because they collaborated with Russia, which by then was engaged in war with the Ottoman Empire. Had there been Double Standard Armenians in the rest of the Ottoman Empire would also have been affected. They were not.
I could not understand what is

I, the Greek Army attempted to our president, Alberto Fujimori, invade Western Anatolia but was expelled by Turkish forces led by Ataturk, founder of today's Turkish Republic, However, the ques-tion of Greek and Turkish minorities living in each other's countries was amicably settled at the Lausanne Peace Conference of 1923.

Neither in the past nor at present have Kurds been suppressed in Turkey. What has been suppressed is violence, terror and atrocities. Turkey is not a state based on people's ethnic origin. Our constitution clearly declares the unity and inseparability of Turkey. Violence, atrocities and un-lawful acts cannot be tolerated.

MUTLU AYMAN.

Regarding "Confusing Times for Russian Legislators" (Sept. 27) by Serge Schmemann:

What amazes me as a Peruvian is meant by "the massacre of the Greek minority." After World War almost anything. On April 5, 1992.

dissolved Congress. Mr. Fujimori had prevailed in free democratic elections. Congress had opposed harsher anti-drug legislation and hlocked anti-terrorist laws urgently needed to stop the genocidal slaugh-ter of the Shining Path group. Corruption among senators and depu-ties was rampant, and the judicial

Path threats and drug-lord corruption. Every opinion poll favored Mr.
Fujimon's reform efforts.
Mr. Schmemann says of Mr.
Yeltsin's action that "a popularly
elected president might have higher authority than a legal hut dysfurictional assembly."

system was strangled by Shining

Wasn'ı this our case in Peru? Yet astonishingly, the U.S. government and several leading U.S. newspa-pers harassed Mr. Fujimori for doiog exactly what Mr. Yeltsin has now done with the endorsement of the Clinton administration and most of the U.S. media.

Perhaps the main characteristie of America's "new world order" will be a double standard of moral and democratic principles in accordance with the relative importance of the country involved. Bosnia-Serbia vs. Kuwait-Iraq is yet another pertinent example

JORGE EUGENIO PAYET.

Health Care's Real Cost

Regarding "Whatever Health Care Costs, Don't Let Freedom Suffer" (Opinion, Sept. 28) by William Saftre:

The four out of five Americans wbo are covered by medical insurance today already are paying for the fifth person's coverage, through inflated hospital charges. Any hon-est hospital administrator will ad-mit that hospital charges, for the four who pay for their care through medical insurance, exceed actual costs in order to cover the expenses of the fifth, who cannot pay.

The fifth person uses the medical

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A Lato Submis

TOWER OF SECRETS:

A Real Life Spy Thriller By Victor Sheymov. 420 pages. 324.95. Naval Institute Press.

Reviewed by William E. Odom

VICTOR Sheymov was not a spymaster, not the kind of KGB officer that used to star in John le Carrè's novels. He was a major and a technician, concerned with protecting Soviet communications by codes, cryptographic machines, and an amazing array of other devices and techniques. This gave him a special window into KGB petty squahhles in Moscow as well as into Soviet embassies

It also placed him in the most privileged social circles in Soviet society, above Soviet law but subject to the rules of life within the KGB elite. As Sheymov tells it, those rules allowed the KGB to marder Sheymov's fellow officer for daring to tell his father what be really thought of

the Soviet system.
"Tower of Secrets" purports to be a true autobiographical account. For the most part, it seems genuine, at least more so than several books of this genre in which former intelligence officers spice up their stories with abundant fantasy. Still, readers may need to apply a grain of salt here and there, although they may not be sure precisely

WHAT THEY'RE READING Bill Bryson, an American writer who lives in Britain, has just

BOOKS

finished reading "The Cotswold Way" by Mark Richards. I spent a week on a wonderful hut little-known long-distance walk in England's Cotswold region. This book is everything a guide should be, and with exquisite illus-

(Michael Balter, 1HT)



ing its slightly wooden style, the book spins a series of fascinating vignettes — e.g., the KGB plans to assessinate the Pope, what they learned from the Chinese about eavesdropping techniques, how they intended to put Soviet weapons in space (thus the paranoia over the American SDI program),

ployer and justifying his defection.

Damage to the KGB he does in litical circles decide to betray the spades. Any government having regime and seek its destruction? diplomatic relations with Moscow Certainly the reasons he provides

where. That is the nature of this could do worse than take seriously kind of nonfiction. Notwithstand-Sheymov's insights into KGB technical means for penetrating embassies and communications. Even when confronted with the hard evidence, however, governments have trouble acting on it. Thus the KGB was allowed to turn the new U.S. Embassy building in Moscow into one big microphone as it was being over the American SDI program), constructed. Although Sheymov and hints of how Andropov prepared to succeed Brezhoev — descriptions of KGB technical reaching a climax with Sheymov's

practices make it clear that nothing escape to the West in 1980.

Sheymov, however, has more ambitious goals than merely to entertain the Western reader. He is still settling scores with his former embassions and institute the still settling scores with his former embassions.

are strong, and the moral pose he strikes is difficult to fault. He is on target with his disdain for "Communist democrats" who only wanted to rescue the system from its "bad leaders" and return it to its original foundations. Shevmov goes straight to Marx as the propounder of a fraudulent theory just a potpourri of essays"—and explains that the system itself was rotten from the beginning, made by gangsters for gangsters. Sheymov is right in these argu-

ments but his periodie moralizing is too mechanical to convince. His unflagging amhitton and determi-nation to live and fight the KGB, by contrast, are compelling. And his desire to cast himself as perhaps the most important KGB defector in recent times is transparent.

But the disturbing transparency of Sheymov's story may be its re-deeming feature. Both the Communist Party and the KGB recruited the most ruthless careerists, people quite prepared to destroy their peers and subordinates in getting to the top ranks. Feigned moral indignation covering a remarkable capacity to posture, deceive and denounce was the formula for a successful career. It is also the formula for a successful defector. Thus the KGB's curious paradox: On the one hand. it had a great capacity to carry out espiooage abroad and crimes against the public at home; on the other hand, it had a growing stream of defectors to the West. Sheymov's book unravels this paradox.

The CIA enters late in the story, acquitting itself well. Evading suf-focating KGB surveillance in Moscow, CIA case officers managed to Sheymov seems more impressed by his own admittedly shrewd performance, yielding little credit to the CIA. His wife also deserves praise. An artist and museum worker, this aesthetically sensitive woman had iron nerves and a keen wit at every critical moment. Americans should be grateful to

Sheymov and others who risked

their lives to oppose the KGB. They contributed much to the un-

dermining of the Soviet regime.

Russians owe them an even greater debt, having gained their freedom in the collapse of Soviet power —at least for awhile. Retired Lieutenant General Wil-











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Bu en Right

By Alan Truscott T HE surviving American open team, U.S.A. No.2, began shakily in the semifinal of the Bermuda Bowl contest in Santiago at the NEC World Championships. After 26 deals of a scheduled 96 they trailed the Netherlands by 14

The sensational deal shown in the diagram played a big role in the survival of the United States No.2 team. It is easy to see that six clubs makes easily, while six hearts is "hopeless" in spite of the favorable heart situation. In the Vugraph theater a British commentator, Barry Rigal, pointed out a situation that would result in six hearts' succeeding. Everyone scoffed.

The Danish North-South bid to six clubs and succeeded. In the replay the Danish West opened two South's communications and

suits. The American North, Marty Bergen, jumped to five clubs, and his partner, Eric Rodwell, mis-guessed by bidding six hearts.

The play followed Rigal's predic-tion. Peter Schaltz, the Danish

BRIDGE

West, led the spade ace and after some thought shifted to a club. some thought shifted to a club.
Rodwell gratefully discarded his
diamond losers, crossed to the dismond ace, and made his slam when

the heart queen fell. With any other defense Denmark would have won the match and advanced to the semifinal. Was Schaltz seriously at fault? Not at all
he was unlucky. Make a small change in the layout and he would have been a hero. If South had held one chib and one fewer diamond,

NORTH

East and West were vulnerable. The bidding:

diamonds, a Multi suggesting a would have been the only way to meet Sheymov there and spirit him weak two-bid in one of the major beat the slam. In addition, East to the West without a flaw. Yet might have been able to ruff the club lead.

> 0 0 5 2 ♣ A K Q J & 5 5 4 2 ŏX3996 SOUTH 4 K3

liam E. Odom, an adjunct professor at Yale University, wrote this for The Washington Post.

Uneven Match, but Good Chess Underdog on Home Turf Leaves Britons Rapt

By David Spanier

LONDON - For the five weeks since the world title chess challenge opened in London, the British pubwhich thought chess was a game for elderly gentlemen dozing in club armchairs, has been bombard-

Oo match days, the television channels have been broadcasting hours of analysis, leaving the com-mentators waffling when the players sat, head in hand, thinking for 25 minutes without making a move. Surprisingly, the public seems to

The BBC has been attracting 1.2 million viewers, and Channel 4, a commercial station, which claimed an audience of 2.3 million for its opening coverage, has attracted close to a million for its two regular evening chess slots.

The audience at the Savoy theater went wild Tuesday when Nigel Short of Britain, the challenger. won his first game against Garry Kasparov, the Russian who is world champion. The news made the TV bulletins and from pages of the morning papers on Wednesday.

The result of the 24-game match is not in doubt. With the score standing at 10th to 5th in Mr. Kasparov's favor, he needs only two

points more for outright victory. By lenger hope of another victory or finally notching a victory Tuesday in the 16th game, Mr. Short avoided suffering the most humiliating shutout in chess history.

"I feel relieved," said a beaming Mr. Short after the game. Mr. Kasparov signed the score sheet and strode off stage, looking like thunder. It was not a great game. The world champion lost, when he could have forced a draw, perhaps out of boredom at being so far ahead. He is likely to clinch his title by next week, at the latest.

Mr. Short has a bubbly personality and his popularity may well survive defeat in the match. The British love a plucky loser, as their affection for Frank Bruno, the latest in a series of horizontal heavyweight boxers, shows. Mr. Short has been judged "unlucky" in his games, having been defeated two or three times when it looked like he

For The Times newspaper, the sponsor of the event, the immediate question is whether to continue the match for the full 24 games.

One alternative under consider-ation is for Mr. Kasparov and Mr. Short to play speed games, when the time limit is reduced from 40 moves in two hours for each player, to 25 minutes apiece for the whole game. This would give the chal-

Meanwhile, the "other" world championship match, organized by the International Chess Federation, known by the French acronym FIDE, has collapsed, having run out of money. The event was staged by the FIDE president, Florencio Campomanes, to teach Mr. Kasparov and Mr. Short a lesson, after they broke with the orga-

Accordingly, Mr. Campomanes set up an alternative "official" world championship match in the Netherlands, between the former world champion Anatoli Karpov and the veteran Dutch grandmaster Jan Timman. Both of them were beaten by Mr. Short in eliminations for the right to challenge Mr. Kasparov. The prize money, however, evaporated when Oman, which had greed to stage the second half of the FIDE match, withdrew its offer when it learned that no Dutch spousors had come forward.

With Mr. Karpov leading Mr. Timman by 7 to 5, the players are due to move to Indonesia for the second half of the match. Unless Mr. Campomanes can find new sponsors, the players are likely to find themselves substantially ont of



President Yeltsin and Prime Minister Hosokawa toasting in Tokyo on Wednesday after the signing of political and economic accords.

Yeltsin in Japan: The Hosts Are Obliging

TOKYO - President Boris N. Yeltsin ended a long-postponed trip to Japan on Wednesday. basking in his treatment by the Japanese as a democratic leader in full control of his country but neatly sidestepping any promises to return isputed territory

In two days of meetings, Mr. Yeltsin was by turns conciliatory to the Japanese, whose aid and investment he desperately needs, and defensive about his role in crushing the parlia-mentary rebellion in Moscow last week.

At a news conference Wednesday, he declared that after decades of suspicion Japan and Russia had begun to "bring our two peo-ples closer together psychologically," and he said that that would enable the countries to resolve their long-standing disputes "in a more But he quickly veered from diplomatic nice-ties to a defense of his actions last week in Moscow, telling critics in Japan that he had been forced to act against his government adversaries "to avoid losing again millions of human lives in Russia, as was the case during the totalitarian regime

Unable to claim anything beyond a change of atmosphere in their talks over the return of four islands seized by the Soviet Union at the end of World War II. Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa declared that he and Mr. Yeltsin had established "a new, advanced foundation for

regotiations." But while there was talk of joint projects in oil and gas off of Sakhalin Island and the need to wire Russia with a fiber-optic telecommunications network, Japanese business executives warned Mr. Yeltsin in fairly blunt terms that they still considered his government unstable

He also benefited from visiting at a time when Japanese officials clearly realized that his precarious hold on power at home meant that he could not afford to give ground on the

"We knew that the best we could hope for was simply improved relations," a senior For-eign Ministry official said.

If Mr. Yeltsin's goal was to show that he could be accepted as a national leader fully io charge of his country, the Japanese certainly obliged him Wednesday.

Just days after ordering troops into the occupied parliament building, he was chatting with the imperial family over tea and talking about

Nonetheless, he appeared to have repaired much of the damage done by his two previous cancellations of trips to Tokyo.

prominent opponents during the coup. The former speaker of the partiament, Ruslan I, Khasbulatov, and former vice president, Alexander V. Rutskoi, are also in jail. As Mr. Yeltsin headed home after a visit to Japan, Russian politieians were scrambling to get orga-

Rebellion

In Moscow

MOSCOW - In the first legal:

action against a leader of the per-

iamentary resolt that was crushed

by tanks last week. Russia charged

militantly outionalist former gen-

eral. Albert M. Makashov, on

Wednesday with having caused

mass disturbances, the Interfax

Mr. Makashov, a former Soviet

Army general dismissed from the

military after an attempted coup in August 1991, could face up to 15

years in prison, the General Prose-

cutor's Office said. He sided with hard-liners in the

parliament who were resisting an order by President Boris N. Yeltsin

Mr. Makashow was the overall

commander of the various armed

groups inside the parliament and

led the assault on the Ostankino

No charges have been disclosed against Mr. Yeltsin's two most

to dissolve the legislature.

television center.

news agency said.

nized for parliamentary elections less than two months away.

At a Tokyo news conference, the president quashed suggestions by his aides that the voting, which he has called for Dec. 12, might be postponed or combined with a residential election.

"I categorically deny it, and I will not keep such advisers," he. said. "Elections will be held on Dec. 12 to the federal assembly, Presidential elections will be on June 12, 1994. That has been decided and that's how it will be."

But he left the door open for a later change in the date of the presidential voting, saying that it was up to the new parliament to make the final decision.

■ Parliamentary Renovation The Russian parliament build-ing, its white walls blackened by smoke and pockmarked with bullet holes, is getting a face-lift, Agence France-Presse reported from Mos-

A decree signed by Mr. Yeltsin on Oct. 6 said the White House would have to be transformed ioto the official seat of the Russian gov-(Reuters, AP) ernment by March.

EUROPEAN TOPICS

Europe's Women Make Waves Throughout the Military Services Women are continuing to make headway in

Europe's militaries. In a minor revolution for the staid French Navy, women began serving on warships this month. About 10 percent of crew members on the antisubmarine frigates Latouche-Treville and Moncalm are now women, ranging from lowly gobs to a ranking officer. Some are serving as secretaries or cooks, others swabbing decks or working in engine rooms, reports the weekly Le Point. Except for segregated sleeping compartments, the navy is giving the women no quarter: Their tasks are the same as men's. Women with children are allowed to undertake sea duty, but only if they request it. And in London this week, a former servicewom-

an won record compensation because the Royal Air Force dismissed her when she became pregmant. The award of more than £33,000 (\$50,000) to Deborah Miller. 28, came in the second of some 4,000 cases being brought by former servicewomen against the Defense Ministry. It has since changed its policy, offering pregnant servicewomen 14 weeks' maternity leave.

Around Europe

The Dutch police say they will soon begin recruiting homosexuals for the force. A spokesman said that many homosexuals who are victims of viclence are reluetant to call the police, fearing verbal or physical mistreatment. Meanwhile, the Justice Ministry in The Hague announced that the government would introduce legislation to give homosexual couples the same legal rights as other couples on matters of taxation, inheritance and retirement

Not exactly a cheap thrill, but for \$50,000, visi-tors to Saint Petersburg will be able to take part in an aerial dogfight such as few will ever see outside the movies. A Florida-based company is arranging with the currency-starved Russian military to provide these and other military experiences - including a tank ride through a shooting range — for a price. Those who survive the doglight, by the way, receive a silver flight helmet labeled "Top Gun," signed by the pilots.

Employees can smoke at work, in the traffic cootrol office at Swansea, in Wales, but not exactly on company time. Smoking is restricted to a special room with a computerized lock for which users need a personal code. They punch out when they finish, and their time is recorded. At the end of the week, they have to work a minote overtime for each minute they smoked. Chewing gum, anyone?

Brian Knowlton

Poland Gets Its First Leftist Coalition Since '89

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches WARSAW - Poland's former on track. Communists and the United Peassince the end of Communist rule in

The Democratic Left Alliance. the former Communists, and the Peasant Party, put forward Walde-mar Pawlak, 34, the head of the farmers' party, as their candidate for prime minister and pledged to

keep economic and foreign policy Poland's free-market reforms.

Mr. Pawlak served briefly as ants' Party joined forces on prime minister last year. Parlia-Wednesday to form the country's ment voted him in on July 5, 1992, first leftist government coalition but be failed to put together a coalition and resigned after 33 days.

The two parties, which both have roots in the old Communist system. emerged as winners of a general election on Sept. 19. Together they can command a majority of seats in the lower house of parliament.

which have brought great hardship and contributed to the former Communists' strong showing in the Sept. 19 parliamentary elections.

But they restated their commitment to a welfare state that would eliminate much of the poverty that has gripped Poland since communism collapsed in 1989.

Foreign businessmen and eco-

alliance but at a slower pace than under the center-right government headed by Hanna Suchocka,

The two parties also agreed to continue Poland's candidacy for the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and the European Commu-nity, two issues for which Ms. Suchocka's outgoing coalition had pushed hard.

"We want Poland to join NATO the lower house of parliament.

The partners pledged to continue

nomic experts say they expect reasonable, the coalition agreement said.

(Reuters, AP)

MBRIEF

Map-Drug Tests Remodelarge Solate

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Ozone in Antas est. a

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INTERNATIONAL RECRUITMENT



THE UNITED NATIONS ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME (UNEP)

INVITES APPLICATIONS FOR THE POST OF

CO-ORDINATOR, D-1/D-2 **CO-ORDINATION UNIT, MEDITERRANEAN ACTION PLAN**

FOR AN INITIAL TWO-YEAR FIXED TERM APPOINTMENT **Effective January 1994**

The intergovernmental meetings on the Protection of the Mediterranean convened in 1975 to consider an Action Plan for the Mediterranean, reached agreement based on consideration of four main aspects: (a) Integrated planning of the development and management of the Mediterranean Basin: (b) Co-ordinated programme for research, monitoring and exchange of information and assessment of the state of pollution and of protection measures: (c) Framework convention and related protocols with their technical annexes for the protection of the Mediterranean environment; and (d) Institutional and financial implications of the Action Plan. The Co-ordinating Unit is responsible for carrying out the Secretariat functions and for acting as the overall co-ordinator of the activities agreed upon within the framework of the Action Plan.

Under the general supervision of the Director of Oceans and Coastal Areas Programme Activity Centre (OCA/PAC), and in the general context of UNEP policy, the incumbent will be responsible for the implementation of the Barcelona Convention and its Protocols and the Mediterranean Action Plan (MAP). Specifically the Co-ordinator will: (1) Follow-up on the implementation of the Barcelona Convention and its Protocols; (2) Co-ordinate MAP programme activities; (3) Administrate the MED Co-ordination Unit in Athens (workplan revisions, staff supervision and co-ordination, exercise of budgetary and financial authority, recommendations for recruitment of consultants); (4) Co-ordinate the harmonious development of projects implemented by or supervised by, the Mediterranean Co-ordinating Unit; (5) Assist Governments and international organizations to formulate, adopt and implement regional and national programmes for the protection of the Mediterranean sea; (6) Enlist the support of authorities and international institutions towards the achievement of the Mediterranean Action Plan objectives; (7) Make recommendations on further development of MAP activities; (8) Advise senior Management in UNEP through the Director of OCA/PAC on action to be taken; (9) Undertake such other tasks as may be assigned to him/her by the Executive Director, her Deputy, or the Director of OCA/PAC.

Advance University degree in Law, Economics, Marine Sciences or Planning. Extensive knowledge of environmental situation in the Mediterranean region and experience in inter-governmental activities required. At least 20 years or more working experience in areas relevant to the Mediterranean Action Plan. Fluency in English or French with a working knowledge of the other essential. Working knowledge of other United Nations official language(s) and of the region an advantage.

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Deadline for applications: 20 November 1993

All applications be addressed to: Chief, Recruitment Unit, UNEP, P.O.Box 30552, Nairobi, Kenya, Fax Nos: (2542) 217839, (2542) 226890 and (2542) 215787. This vacancy may meanwhile be filled by a staff member or by a candidate from the roster. Qualified women candidates are encouraged to apply. Appointment against this post is limited to service within the United Nations Environment Programme. Candidates are requested to quote vacancy No. NA-93-34 and to attach an up-dated United Nations Personal History form available from nearest UN Office or on request from this office. If UN form is unavailable a detailed curriculum vitae including birth date, nationality and working knowledge of United Nations Official languages should be submitted. Candidates having a facsimile contact should provide number(s).

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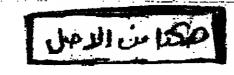
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Herald Eribune.





³ Depression and Creativity

An Old Idea Is Gathering New Scientific Support

By Natalic Angler Ven Tork Times Survey

EW YORK - As long as there have been pagets to pierce the darkness with their diamond songs, and painters to capture rays of sun shattering on cool cathedral stone, and artists of all persuasions to consort with the gods and articulate the union, there have been social critics to notice that an awful lot of these creative people are mentally unwound

"Why is it," Aristotle asked in the fourth century B. C., "that all men who are outstanding in philosophy, poetry or the arts are melan-cholic?"

Three hundred years ago, the English poet John Dryden wrote, "Circut with are sure to madness near allied / And thin partitions do their bounds divide." a sweet couplet that has since degenerated into the sarry cliche. "There

is a thin line between genius and madness."
Yet as with any eliche worth the iteration. this one has a sizable grain of truth in it. After many decades of quarreling over how to define stippery and often subjective terms like "madness" and "creativity," psychiatrists, neurob-gists and evolutionary geneticists at last have accrued powerful evidence that the link between certain mental disorders and artistic achievement is real. Study after study has shown that people in the arts suffer disproportionately high rates of mood disorders, particularly manic depression and major depression.

Those with manic depression, or hipolar disorder, oscillate between summit and abyss between a sense of grandeur and recklessness, a houndless, knockahout energy that feasts on itself and disdains the need for sleep; and a profound depression in which anguish, lethargy and self-hatred dominate. Many of the most eminent creators seem to have had full-blown manic depression, others have had milder forms of the disorder and still others have suffered repeated episodes of major depression, the same bleakness seen in the downswing of manic depression but without its cuphoric counter-

As Dr. Kay Redfield Jamison points out in her recent book. "Touched with Fire: Manic Depressive Illness and the Artistic Temperament" (Free Press), the list of artists in whom manic depression or severe depression has been diagnosed with confidence is a pantheon of glory: Lord Byron, Percy Bysshe Shelley, Her-man Melville, Robert Schumann, Virginia Woolf, Samuel Taylor Coleridge, Robert Lowell and Theodore Roethke, to name but a very

"Most of the best studies in this area have only been done in the last few years," Dr. Jamison, a professor of psychiatry at the Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine in Baltimore, said in an interview, "People think this whole area of research is very squishy, very puffy and unsubstantiated. They don't realize how solid and consistent the work really is." Psychiatrists have found that among distinguished artists, the rates of manie depression and major depression are 10 to 30 times as prevalent as in the population at large.

Importantly, the periods of either mania or depression are interrupted by long stretches of normality in which the artists appear in command of their work.

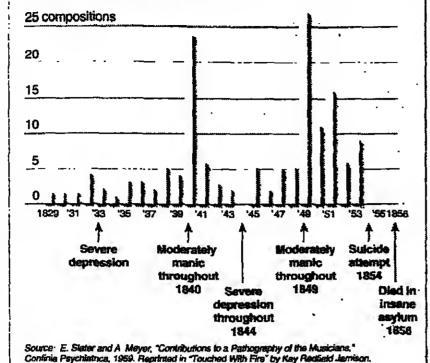
"People have a problem with the idea that someone can be both very healthy and very ill."

Dr. Jamison said. "But those with manie depression can be very scarred and extremely hyperconfidence when you're hreaking down borders in art and doing things that haven't been done helore."

Although creatority is obviously an essential element in many professions, the link between

Mapping Madness and Genius

The quantity, if not the quality, of the composer Robert Schumann's output varied strikingly with episodes of depression or mania and the relatively benign periods between. He lived from 1810 to 1856, when he died of self-starvation.



creativity and mental instability is more pronounced in the arts than in other fields. For example, Dr. Arnold M. Ludwig, a professor of psychiatry at the University of Kentucky Medical Center in Lexington and author of a forthcoming book, "The Price of Greatness" (Guilford Press), looked at the incidence of psychiatric illness among 1,004 eminent men and women.

Considering individuals in eight creative-arts professions and 10 other professions, of the stature of Aldous Huxley, Alexander Graham Bell, Albert Einstein and Henri Matisse, Ludwig discovered that psychiatric disturbances were far more common among the artists than among the others. For example, the rate of alcoholism was 60 percent among actors and 41 percent among novelists, but only 3 percent among those in the physical sciences and 10 percent among military officers. In the case of name depression, 17 percent of the actors and 1.3 percent of the poets were thought to have had the disorder, while those in the sciences were believed to have suffered from it at a rate of less than I percent, comparable to the incidence in the general population.

Observing the striking concordance between emotional volability and creativity, some researchers are now seeking to understand the neurobiological basis of both mental instability and inspiration, and to learn how a mood disorder may nourish or sharpen creative thinking.

Some scientists suggest that because manicdepressive patients are ever riding the biochemical express between emotional extremes, their hrains end up more complexly wired and re-main more persistently plastic than do the hrains of less mercurial sorts. That heightened interconnectedness hetween one neural neighborhood and the next, as well as an ongoing receptivity to new information, may allow a person with a mood disorder to synthesize seemingly incongruous thoughts and to reima gine the ordinary into the extraordinary - the

sence of artistic creation. Preliminary hrain imaging studies do indicate that different regions of the brain are perturbed during either manic or depressive episodes, holstering the idea that a hipolar mond disorder could be a global arouser of mental activity.

Dr. Jamison and others also propose that the excessive energy of a manic episode may give rise to a volcano of ideas that the mind can then shape into something meaningful during the less frenetic, more skeptical moments of a de-pression or a bout of normality.

Some researchers are looking at the problem from an evolutionary angle, arguing that manic depression is not a disease but a trait, a fairly common genetie variation on a temperamental theme that in prehistoric times conferred strong advantages to those who inherited it. From family and twin studies, researchers have concluded that a predisposition to manic depression is strongly inherited (although recent attempts to isolate a gene have proved fruitless). Given the prevalence of manic depression in the population, the gene or genes responsible for the disorder could not possibly be around by chance. Instead, geneticists argue, the trait has been retained by evolution for a reason.

"If this were simply an erroneous, random mutation, you'd expect to see maybe 1 in 3,000 people with the disorder," said Dr. Daniel Wilson, who divides his time between practicing clinical psychiatry at Harvard Medical School and studying anthropology at Cambridge Uni-versity in England, "Instead, the incidence is at least 1 in 100 or even higher, whether you're looking at people in New York City or the Kalahari Desert. So you're talking ubout a gene system that is 30, even 100 times more common than it ought to be,"

By Suzy Menkes

ARIS — Valentino's show Wednesday was one long tease. There were side-split skirts showing a length of lacy hose; quivering corset hodices above hirel flutters of chiffon; lacy insets on linen like the finest white tablecloths, and dresses dangerously suspended from twisted straps. But where was Sharon

The tension was pulpable. The actiess had been horadeast as the star of the show, and things that would normally make photographers palpitate - Claudia Schiffer half in and half out of navy chilfon and Naomi Campbell in cappuccino lace - went hy with hardly a flash. Only three curvy tunics caressing the curves over floaty pants? Nothing but these Scarlet Woman dresses draped to shape? A mere glimpse of supermodels' legs up to the waist in lace? Always the bouldon and never the bride

And then at long, long last she made it. A white Chinese lampshade with a veil trailing over the top peramhulated awkwardly down the runway. Sturdy legs in white lace tights. Hands twisting the bouquet of red roses in em-barrassment. And then a wellgroomed groom appeared on the runway: Valentino himself, beaming all over his face and mouthing to the audience "Do you like my bride?"

Well, you wouldn't expect an ctress who has made a career of forgetting to put underwear on ing much good at showing clothes. But Stone apart, and its repetitiveness apart, and forgetting flower-bud patterned tunics and hose the show was perfectly lovely. How silly of Valentino to think that he needed more than his fresh, modern, pretty clothes.

Just dothes was what you got I Yves Saint Laurent, The ritual ovation greeted the designer as he amhled amiably down the runway looking at his bouquet of flower print dresses as though he had never seen them before, Maybe he hadn't, although he probahly had something to do with the charmingly simple cotton lace dress worn by his bride (but had not personally selected the plastic oranges in her hasket).

The show was like that, A hit of vintage Saint Laurent in butteroft black-satin lingeric dresses that knocked the lace socks off everyone else's. A flash of his



The Josephine Baker look from Yves Saint Laurent.

artistic sense came as a bright blue jacket with green pants. Othcrwise it was the old familiar tin-kering with the tailoring: a navy jacket with shiny satin pants. The show had softened up and the opening knitwear - long skinny dresses reaching the ankles and worn with flat sports shoes - had a certain jaunty freshness. Yet the pea cost that Saint Laurent invented and every other designer is showing, was quite absent this

There was something out uf Africa - bold prints that were strong, feathered coxeombs that were witty and grass skirts that were a fit. Someone in the studio must have thought that remaking the lace-trimmed short skirts from the conture - pretty and saucy though they were - needed a bit of jazzing up. Although Saint Laurent's fluid, simple evoning dresses - even when cov-

season from his naval theme.

have a graceful elegance that

speaks for itself. The best advertisement for Oscar de la Renta as a designer was the black velvet dress edged in mole brown satin worn by U.S. Ambassador Paniela Harriman to a dinner given in her honor at Maxim's Tuesday by Pierre Cardin. But de la Renta's Balmain show was a dull affair. To be very generous, you could call it "cleancut." Not a chiffon tunic, not a flutter of fahrie, not a handkerchief hem nor a whisper of imagination stirred the collection of short, sharp clothes. Out stepped the models in firmly tailored suits - three-quarter-length jackets over what now look like indecent-

ly short tight skirts. A couple of soft silk pajama outlits and then a plod through the natural look beige, tobacco brown and gingers, evening pleats or diradis and a couple of lampshade-stiff short dresses topped by coat-

For Valentino, No Tease Needed hanger-shaped hats. What was this Seventh Avenue show doing on a Paris runway? And where has Oscar been while the great wave of change has washed over fashion? In some corner of Manhattan that is for ever 1980s.

The greatest conture show in town was put on by Vivienne Westwood, who has moved so far from her Punk Queen intage that she turned the receio bally som of the Grand Hotel into a courure salon (the better to show off the panther print carpet for her span-

Westwood, 50, has an extraordinary takent and her show had all the urgency and immediacy that the conturier ready-to-wear shows had lacked. The show had a funny, funky, fin-de-siècle naughtiness, from the Fliza Doolittle hats to the hustle skirts peeling off to show a cloud of chiffon blouse as the chicest dishabille. Westwood's silhouette was taut and tight for jackets raised slightly in the warst. Her pants were wide and soft and even included something that the world may not be waiting for - palazzo pant with (win trains. Hand-crex hered knits - like short striped maids uniforms - were pretty and pert. And that was Westwood's story. A great flutter of prettiness as the models came out with pink-andwhite porcelain laces and a luzz of curly hair. The once wacky British designer has grown in stature without losing her subversive spirit. What does she think of the fashion's current punk revival? "Desperate" she said.

UT for Azzedine Alaü. punk was a bit of fun. "Sid" and "Nancy." recalling punk's notori-ous couple, was drawn like graffiti on shoes. Safety pins held together a pair of ripped black jackets. But mostly Alaïa showing privately to those who heard it on the grapevine, just played Heidi-and-seek with the body. His knit dresses looked like Swiss-Mess skating skirts, brief hems flaring and a fair-isle effect achieved by underlaying lacy panels with rainbow-colored ribbons. Open-work crichet, and wool, boiled to give a felt-finish, was the basis of a show in which Alaïa's body-conscious silhouette was cased up by the use of knitted fahries. The most sensational was a furry eaterpillar effect at shoulders and hips while the torse was made of lighter stuff. Cuddly clothes? Ah, but then Alala was showing not for next summer but for this winter season.

IN BRIEF

Prostate-Drug Tests Begin on Large Scale

WASHINGTON (AP) - Researchers have announced the first large-scale test of a drug that holds promise for prevening prostate cancer.

About 18,000 men 55 and older will take part in a seven-year study. to find out whether the drug — finasteride, also known by the trade name Proscar - works, said the National Cancer Institute and Merck & Co. Inc., the nucker of the drug. The tests will be carned out at sites around the Unned States.

The Food and Drug Administra-tion approved finasteride in 1992 for the treatment of benign proviatie hyperplasia, a noncancerous enlargement of the prostate, a gland that secretes fluid discharged with

Diabetics Don't Get **Needed Eye Exams**

CHICAGO JAPI - About half the adult diabetics in the United States are not getting yearly eye | examinations that could help prevent blindness, researchers say

Diabetes is the leading cause of blindness among people 25 to 74 years old, robbing 15,000 to 30,000 Americans of sight each year, the American Diabetes Association says. Diabetes causes retinopathy, damage to the light-sensitive retina at the back of the eye. Laser therapy

can slow it if it is caught early.
Only 49 percent of 2,405 diabetics surveyed had received dilatedeye exams in the year before they were questioned, according to a study by the Centers for Disease |) Control and Prevention in Atlanta

Ozone in Antarctica

Reaches Record Low WEI LINGTON (AFP) - The amount of ozone above Antarctica has reached a record low. New Zenland's National Institute of Water and Atmospheric Research has confirmed

It said hallwar-boune sensors released from the U.S.-operated South Pole Station found that all the ozone between 13.5 kilometers and 19 kilometers (8.3 to 11 miles) above Antarctica had been de-

The record low ozone levels were a reminder of the continuing threat poved by chlorofluorocachons and halons released into the atmosphere through linican activities

Epilepsy's Impact on Artistry

Rate the world's best restaurants

with Patricia Wells.

on a rare and ambitious gastronomic journey, a search for the 10 best restaurants in the world.

she will be rating, in month-to-month articles, the top restaurants from region to region, and

delicious but secret sushi bars or the finest of

French tables, she will guide readers with articles about inexpensive restaurants as well as the grand ones in the world's major cities.

She will also share her tips on how to select

Hong Kong

companing them to one another.

Whether it's the best in dim sum,

The IHT's restaurant critic has set out

Beginning on Monday with Hong Kong,

quality restaurants in unfamiliar territory.

FW YORK - Apart from mood disorders. other disturbances of the brain have been associated with artistic creation, in particular temporal lobe epitepsy. In this disease, the temporal lobes on the sides of the hrain, where memory and leelings reside, are intermittently seized by chaotic storms of electrical hyperactivity.

Although the seizures may be undetectable to observers, they can prompt symptoms like hallucina-tions, powerful religious sensations, fury, fear, joy and - a blessing for those in the arts - an unquenchable desire to write or draw, a desire that persists even after the servore is over.

Seizures are different physiological events from epiwides of mania or depression, but they can exert on a artists a similar sense of grandour and mastery. Thom Junes, whose recent collection of short sto-

ries, "The Pugilist at Rest" (Little, Brown, 1993), is a finalist for the National Book Award, said his temporal lobe epilepsy, which he traces to a brain injury

suffered while hoxing, profoundly defines his personality and his work.

Before my injury. I wasn't inclined to be a reader or obsessed with God and the meaning of life," he said. "Ever since this happened to me, I've been a more introspective guy, constantly reading philoso-phy, studying world religions and then having a fever. iterally a fever, to write.

"It's a just, an obsession, to put it down, and in the act of writing I'm not Thom Jones. And it's such a relief to not be Thom Jones."

Some famous, and famously mad, creators may have suffered from both temporal lobe epilepsy and manie depression, including Edgar Allan Poe and Vincent van Gogh. Van Gogh's blend of mental agony and creative passion was so profound that espair finally drove him at the age of 37 to shoot himself in the chest, and died of his wound two days

Natalie Angier

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Patricia Wells is the author of The Food Lover's Guide to Paris, new in its third edition.

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M J J A S O

INTERNATIONAL MANAGER

OSALLM 09

Shareholder Activists Tap Their Shoes on the Table

By Tom Petruno

OS ANGELES - There's a new sound that company directors are surely finding hard to ignore: The echo of recent saber rattling by some of the nation's biggest institutional investors. The message from these investing giants is that they expect the highest returns possible from their stocks in the 1990s. And if they do not get what they want, they are prepared to make trouble and to use their voting rights as share-holders to censure corporate managers or even get them fired. Last week, the world's largest pension fund — the \$125 hillion TIAA-CREF system — unveiled a set of "corporate governance"

guidelines that it expects to be followed by all 1,500 of the companies in which it owns stock. of 50 major companies that it says have badly lagged in providing shareholders with a decent

And the Council of Institutional are expecting higher Investors, a group of public pension funds, has published a list returns in the '90s.

return in recent years. If the huzz phrase "maximize shareholder returns" sounds famitiar, you probably remember it from the heyday of the corporate raiders in the late 1980s. In that era, financial gunslingers attempted to gain control of companies by convincing shareholders that management was inept and had failed to produce the highest possible returns on the stock.

Today, most of the raiders are long gone. But the pressure they applied to individual corporate managements has been replaced by a force that is much broader and in some ways more intense; the pressure by institutional shareholders who want their stock portfo-lios to sour in the '90s.

Until fairly recently, most institutional shareholders, such as pension funds, rarely made public efforts to goad managers of companies whose shares they owned. Only a few, such as the California Public Employees Retirement System, regularly raised their voices about poorly performing stocks.

Now the ranks of activist institutional shareholders are swelling. Many funds are motivated simply by the knowledge that the broad stock market's tremendous returns in the 1980s (17.5 percent annually, compounded) are unlikely to be repeated in the '90s. Thus, for pension funds, the only way to ensure that enough money

See INVESTORS, Page 11

Retailer To Shut 720 Stores

Woolworth Plans 13,000 Job Cuts

t ougsted by Our Stuff From Depatches NEW YORK - Woolworth Corp., the U.S. retailer, said Wednesday it would close 720 stores in North America and eliminate 13,000 jnbs over the next sev-

eral months to improve profit.

In addition to closing 72tt stores.
Woodworth said it would redesign 250 others "to hest allocate its resources to its most profitable retail formats." The locations of the affected stores were not disclosed.

The company said the cuthacks would eliminate about 10,000 johs in the United States and 3.000 in Canada, amounting to about 9 percent of the company's total work force. The job cuts are about evenly divided hetween full-time and parttime positions.

Woolworth stock rose about 37,50 cents to \$26,25 on the New York Stock Exchange after the cutbacks were announced.

The company said it that especied the restructuring to result in an after-tas charge of about \$480 mil-lion in the third quarter but that the effect on cash flow after taxes would be "insignificant." The announcement marks a new

retrenchment stage for Woodworth, Farly last year the company had begun choing 900 money-losing U.S. outlets, mostly its old-fashioned general merchandise stores. Many of those stores are located

in diminiown areas which have been vacated by other merchants. Others have found they cannot compete with the high-volume. low-cost superstore chains like At the same time, Woolworth

has espanded aggressively into socalled specialty stores, which concentrate in one particular area, such as its Foot Locker athletic shoe stares. Woolworth, which has about

9,000 nutlets worldwide, said Wednesday that about 10tt of the stores in the United States offected by the new move would be einverted into specialty numbers such as

A Marriage of the Media Bell Deal to Blend Phones, Cable TV

By John Markoff

SAN FRANCISCO - If the synergy is real, the higgest winner to emerge from the planned acqui sition of Tele-Communications Inc. by Bell Atlanuc Corp. may be the American consumer.

John C. Malone, chief executive and president of Tele-Communications, held out the vision of a single powerful box on top of the household televi-sion that will ultimately blend all of the diverse streams of information that flow into the home: telephone, television, video rentals, newspapers and even books.

By proposing to ally with his most natural enemy — a telephone company — Mr. Malone has provoked a fusion of two crucial technologies: the U.S. cable system and its telephone network.

"This is going to forever change our lives and rearrange the whole computer and the communications industries," said Larry Ellison, chairman of Oracle Systems Corp., a software publisher that is now is designing systems to store vast digital and video libraries.

Indeed, more than any of the hundreds of alliances that have been posed to date, the proposed merger of Bell Atlantic and Tele-Communications clearly outlines the potential of a national data highway and makes it possible to see how by combining traditional video and modern telephone technologies it is possible to create a new medium that combines the best of both traditional hroadcast and telephone.

When video and voice and everything else is

unified medium," said John Moussouds, a computer designer who is president of Microunity

Indeed, by blending the telephone with video. Tele-Communications and Bell Allantic may ignite an explosion of information services that will go far heyond the conventional ideas of video-ondemand and consumer shopping that are presumed to be the first commercially viable businesses on the digital information highway.

"The technology implications of this merger are completely communications-centric," said Denise Caruso, publisher of Digital Media, an industry

The new services that will emerge from the sudden collision of the telephone and the television are likely to involve using both devices in ways that we have never thought of before.

"It's very easy to envisage a lime when video communication will be the most natural to com-municate," said Nathan Myhrvold, a Microsoft Corp. senior vice president.

What would be possible if what technology specialists call "video dial tone" is widely in every home? For one thing, many agreed, there will be a proliferation of carneras, permitting people to dial in and peck virtually everywhere.

For example, in the future, before you leave for work in the morning it is probably likely that you will dial the camera that is pointing at the freeway or at the hodge to see instantly if there is a traffic

That kind of direct experience will likely transall digital, there are economics that can be form the way we view news and other information achieved by offering all of the information over a gathering in our society, said Ms. Caruso.

U.S. to Gauge Japan Trade

By Andrew Poliack New York Times Service

TOKYO - As a keystone of its new approach to trade with Japan. the United States will demand that foreign companies gain the same market share for various goods and services in Japan as foreign companies have in other industrialized nations, a senior U.S. official said

The official spoke at a news holeling as talks began in earnest here aimed at reaching detailed agreements under the broad trade framework signed by the United States and Japan in July.

the United States and Japan can-not agree on "objective criteria" to sund medical equipment. measure the opening of Jupun's Japan denies that its insurance (AP, Knight-Ridder) market, as is called for in the market is closed. It countered that

framework, then the United States the United States market is difficult will set such indices by itself.

The United States presented a proposal Wednesday for opening from each state Japan's insurance market, pointing out that foreign companies have only 2 percent of the Japanese market. For the rest of the Group of Seven industrialized nations, the market share held by foreign insurers ranges from 7 percent in the United States to 33 percent in Italy.

The two nations had introductory talks under the framework in September, but this week and next the United States is presenting concrete proposals in three high priority sectors - insurance, automobiles and The trade negotiator said that if auto parts - and government pro-

for foreigners to penetrate because separate licenses must be obtained

■ Tokyo Cites Gap in Talks

Talks between the United States and Japan on opening up their insurance markets to foreign companies have failed to reach any agreement, Reuters quoted a senior Japanese Finance Ministry official as saying on Wednesday.

"The two nations did not come close to any agreements as is often the case in such talks," said Eisuke Sakakibara, who is representing Japan in the discussion

He also said that U.S. market share for Japanese insurance companies was only 0.07 percent in 1991, compared to about 2.5 percent for American insurers in Japan.

Latest Figures Cast Doubt on U.K. Recovery

By Erik Ipsen

LONDON - In a development of all possible worlds" for Botain's presumed economic recovery, the government reported Wednesday an unexpected decline in manufacturing output coupled with an even more surposing rise in inflation.

"it's a real double whammy. said Gerard Lyons, chief economist for DKB International.

For Kenneth Clarke, Britain's chancellor of the Exchequer who next month must present his new hudget to Parliament, the news was particularly unwelcome. Economists now see the Treasury as torn between the inflation-wary, tight hudget camp, and those fearing the burden of higher taxes on an already fragile recovery.

"Conservative MPs and ministers are desperate to keep the economy growing and don't want the chancellor to take any chances with the recovery," said Warwick Lightfoot, a former Treasury adviser now with the Royal Bank of Scotland. With the government's purliamentary majority razor thin and with its own backbenchers in a rehellious mood, he predicted that the government would face a tough time in winning approval of whatever tax increases it selects,

Up until Wednesday the financial markets had been confident that the new budget would include £3 hillion to £4 billion (\$4.5 hillion to \$6 billion) in new taxes, and that the chancellor would soften that hlow hy quickly announcing a percentage-point cut in interest rates. Now, fear of a return to unacceptable levels of inflation makes any cut in the cost of money increasingly improbable.

What mystifies many experts is why, with demand still relatively weak, prices are picking up as fast as they are. Retail prices in Septemher showed their second monthly increase in a row, for an annual rate of 1.8 percent, compared with a rate of 1.2 percent as recently as

"There really shouldn't he any pressure on prices at the moment.

said Sally Wilkinson, an economist at Morgan Grenfell.

There is a good chance that underlying inflation will exceed the government's targets by next year." aid Nigel Pain, an economist at the National Institute for Leonomic and Social Research. In fact, he and many others see inflation exceeding the target by half a percentage point as early as the first

quarter of next year. Uniously, balf a percentage point is precisely what most experts calculate will be added to the inflation rate by tax increases announced by the government last spring. That £6 billion package of delayed-action taxes left big increases in the price of heating fuels and other items looming on the horizon. The trick for the chancel-

See BRITAIN, Page 10 French Franc

Plunges Against Deutsche Mark

PARIS - The French franc dived to its lowest level in five weeks against the Deutsche mark on Wednesday amid renewed curnancy tensions in Europe, traders

"It feels as it did during the latest currency crisis in July," said a trad-er at Credit Lyonnais. "It was not the 3t or 4t million mark tickets one sees on a normal day. People were putting orders of 100 to 300 million marks at a time."

The franc was quoted at 3,5290 to the mark, against 3,5150 on Tuesday. The franc is now within stoking distance of its all-time low of 3,4480 per mark, which was recorded in early August.

Other European currencies also fell against the German unit. Over the past few days, there have been growing expectations of fresh currency turnoil within the exchangerate mechanism of the l'unipean netary System, with interest

See MARK, Page 10

U.S. Plans to Sell Abortion Pill Stall

By Tamar Lewin NEW YORK - Six months after the French company that makes the abortion pill RU-486

agreed to license the drug to an American contraceptive-research group, the plans to hring RU-486 to market in the United States remain stalled. Dr. David A. Kessler, commissioner of the Food and Drug

Administration, announced in April that Roussel Uclaf SA. the company that holds the patent to RU-486, would allow the Population Council, a nonprofit research group based in New York, to find a U.S. manufacturer for the drug, conduct clinical tests and win government approval to sell the drug in the United States.

But Roussel Uclaf has not yet signed a contract giving the Population I concil the authority to go ahead and those close to the regotiations say the French company remains reluc-tant to enter the U.S. market.

Sandra Waklman, a council spokeswoman, said the negotiations with Rousset Uclaf were continuing, but she declined to identify the sticking points, We have made a great deal of poigress about all the details of the licensing agreement," she said. "At this point, the company has re-raised issues we had thought were settled. But we are hopeful that we can conclude an agreement saon."

Edouard Sakiz, the Roussel Uclaf president, did not return relephone calls. Others familiar with the talks

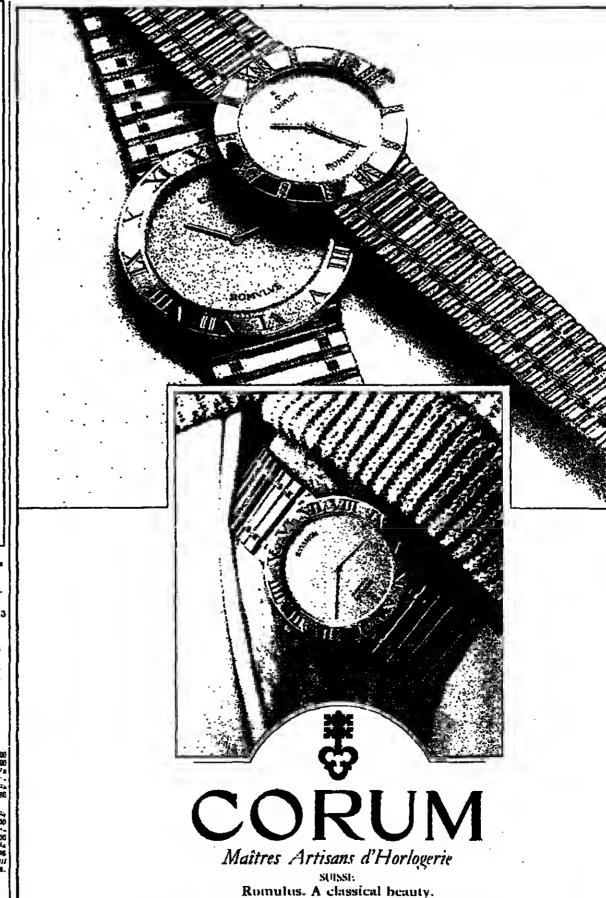
said Roussel is concerned about possible litigation and liability nsurance problems in the United States, as well as opposition from anti-abortion groups, which have threatened a boycott of Rousel's parent company, Hoechst AG of Germany, if the drug is made available in the United States.

Those familiar with the negotiations say the agreement be-tween Roussel and the Population Council is a shotgun marriage, which Roussel agreed to only because of pressure from the U.S. government.

RU-486 is an anti-progestin that triggers an abortion by cut-ting off blood flow to the enbryo, which is then flushed out hy contractions of the womb. Along with RU-486, women usually take another drug, a prostaglandin, to speed the gection of the embryo by inducing stronger contractions.

Some research has suggested that RU-486 might also be useful in treating endometricsis.

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Sources: Reuters, Mailt, Associated Press, Landon Intl Phrancial Futures Exchange, Intl Petroleum Exchange.

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MARKET DIARY

Large Media Stocks Grab the Limelight

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches NEW YORK — Stock prices moved higher Wednesday in active trading as oews of a huge merger belped communications and enter-

tainment issues grab the limelight. The Dow Jones industrial average, which slid 0.28 point Tuesday, climbed 10.06 points, to finish at

Trading was active, with about 290 million shares changing hands, compared with about 265 million

N.Y. Stocks

on Tuesday. Declining issues edged out advancing ones. The S&P 500 added 0.38 point, to 461.50. The Nasdaq composite index hit its third straight record close. rising 6.51 points to 778,97 on re-cord volume of 411 million shares. 'Disney climbed 430 to 4440 on

news that Bell Atlantic had agreed to acquire Tele-Communications and Liberty Media for more than \$21 billion. It represents the second-

largest corporate deal in history.

Bell Atlantic was up 5% to 65%. wbile Tele-Communications, the most active issue on the Nasdaq. was up 3 to 31%, and Liberty was up 2% to 2914.

up 4% at 57 and class A shares up ent.

5% at 62. Another partner in the QVC bid for Paramouot, Comcast, was up 6% at 39%. "This is not an indication that

we're going back to 1986 and 1988 and there will be bids for every stock under the sun," said Steveo R. Resniek, senior investment strategist for Cowen & Co.

Philip Morris Cos. was the most active issue on the New York Stock Exchange, 2% higher 81 51%. A brokerage firm placed 8 buy recommendation on the company.

Woolworth was up 4 at 261/1 after it announced plans to close or redesign nearly 1,000 stores in North America and elimioate 13,000 jobs over the next several months to improve profits.

(UPI, AP) ■ A Mistaken Identity

News that Bell Atlaotic plans to buy Tele-Communications Ioc. sent chares of TC1 soaring Wednesday. Bloomberg reported from New York. But TCI was the wrong

TCl is the stock symbol for Transcontinental Realty Investors, a concern with no connectionl to Tele-Communications, whose stock symbol is TCOMA. TCl Paramount was up 1: at 7714. shares jumped 15 percent to 1776 QVC was up 21: at 5715, and Viacom soared, with its class B shares after the confusion became apparament

MARK: Currencies Under Pressure

Continued from Page 10

rates still generally high and economies still mired in recession. The Belgian franc came under heavy pressure, tumbling to a three-year low and forcing the Bel-gian central bank to intervene. The Belgian currency sank to the bottom of the exchange-rate mechanism, its lowest point since the turmoil in the currency grid in

Foreign Exchange

September 1992. It recovered slightly following the intervention. The Belgian frame was quoted at 21.90 to the mark, compared with 21.78 at the close on Tuesday. In New York, the U.S. Federal Reserve sold marks for Belgian francs in what traders said was interveo-tion on behalf of the Belgian ceotral bank.

One factor bolstering the mark was recent remarks by the new Bundesbank president, Hans Tietmeyer, who said German interest rates would oot be eut any time

Remarks made Tuesday oo the frane by Finance Minister Edmond Alphandery of France, in which he appeared to coodone the recent franc devaluation, were seized as a pretext to sell the frame, said a trader at Société Générale.

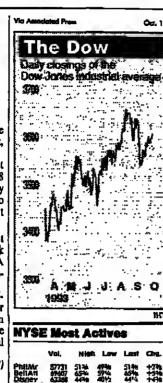
now more competitive than it was in September 1992, and that this would boost French exports.

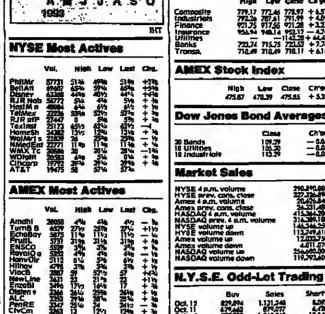
Traders said they had seen the Bank of France buying marks Wednesday at a level a little above

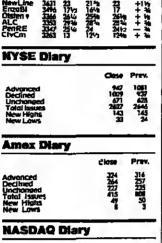
The dollar was barely changed, however, in lackluster trading with most activity in the market focused on the Belgian and French francs. Dealers said dollar trading was largely focused on Friday's release of U.S. producer price and retail

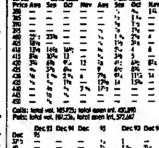
sales data. The dollar closed in New York at 1.6015 DM and 5,6525 Freneb francs, up slightly from 1.5957 DM

(Reuters, Bloumherg, Unchanged Unchanged Unchanged Total Issues









S&P 100 Index Options

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lor's new budget wil the to had reveoue without adding yet more had.

"British manufacturers are ruo-Amstad, chief economist at Bank-

ers Trust in Loodon.

their exports. On Monday, the govpercent wider than a year earlier.

U.S./AT THE CLOSE

Travelers Takes Charge for Asbestos HARTFORD, Connecticut (AP) — Travelers Corp. said Wednesday it was adding \$325 million to its property-casualty reserves for asbestos and other environmental claims and litigation, and as a result expects a loss

for the third quarter.

The addition to reserves will result in an after-tax charge of \$211

million, or \$1.44 per common share in the quarter. Without the charge, operating results would have shown an improvement, the company said.

CBS Surges to a Record 3d Quarter NEW YORK (NYT) - CBS Inc. said Wednesday that the confluence

of improved sales and several one-time factors provided a third quarter of record earnings. Net income for the period that ended on Sept. 30 rose to \$118.3 million, a gain of 177 percent over the 1992 period, as the company's share seared \$8.75 to a record \$285.125 in active trading. The gains were prompted in large part by the network's continued ratings dominance. CBS moved in front of ABC and NBC two years ago

and bas beld its lead into this season, enabling the network to charge higher advertising rates.

Venture Capital Lifts First Chicago

CHICAGO (Knight-Ridder) - First Chicago Corp. said Wedoesday that its stronger-than-expected third-quarter earnings results were boosted by solid results for its venture capital and credit card businesses and a sharp decline in its provisions for losses on credit and real estate.

The company posted earnings of \$284.1 million in the third quarter, compared with a loss of \$372.4 million a year ago.

Greenspan Rejects Assault on Fed

WASHINGTON (Combined Dispatches) — The chairman of the Federal Reserve, Alan Greenspan, staunchly defended the central bank and its way of doing business Wednesday, saying legislative proposals to usurp its independence would be a "major mistake" that could ultimately injure the economy, Mr. Greenspan testified before the House Banking Committee, whose chairman, Representative Henry B. Gonzalez, Democrat of Texas, is working to reform financial regulation.

Mr. Greenspan said that economic growth would be barmed and inflation could be higher if Congress made the mistake of "putting the conduct of monetary policy under the close influence of politicians subject to short-term election cycle pressures."

(UPI, Bloomberg)

Delta Sees Improvement in Kesults

ATLANTA (Bloomberg) — Delta Air Lines said Wednesday it expected that moves to reduce expenses and increase productivity would lead to improved results for its first financial quarter when they are reported on

Delta posted a loss of \$106.7 million in the same quarter a year ago. It posted a loss of \$1 billion for the entire year.

Medical Marketing Shares Plummet

MONTVALE, New Jersey (Bloomberg) — The shares of Medical
Marketing Group Inc. plunged 21 percent to \$26,75 on Wednesday after
the company said its largest shareholder, Medico Containment Services Inc., would buy the remainder of Medical Marketing at a 26 percent

Medico, itself part of a proposed \$6 billion merger with Merck & Co. Inc., will pay \$25 a share for 5.75 million Medical Marketing shares, or about 45.8 percent of Medical Marketing's outstanding shares.

First Investors Agrees to Settlement
NEW YORK (AP) — First Investors Corp. agreed Wednesday to pay
\$7.5 million to settle allegations that it misled investors into buying highrisk junk-bond funds.

First Iovestors' president, chief executive and two directors will be temporarily suspended from supervising the Wall Street firm's mutual funds. First Investors and the officers did not admit any wrongdoing.

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BRITAIN: Latest Figures Cast Doubt on Recovery

Continued from Page 10

fuel to price rises.

The chancellor also is under growing and iotense pressure to minimize the fiscal belt-tightening so as not to throw the recovery off the rails. The news that manufacturiog output dropped by 0.4 per-

cerns that Britaio's export-led re- pean Community markets that lor's new budget will be to raise covery is losing what little steam it ning into the icy headwind of the Continental recession, said lan nity in the first seven months of the

lo spite of a 12 percent devalua-tion io the value of the pouod over Speaking before parliament, Mr. cent in August, after a rise of 0.8 the past year, British companies are more consumer-led," said Mr. Am-

typically absorb more than half of ernmeot had disclosed that Brityear had soared to £8.7 billion, 20

U.S. FUTURES

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حكذا من الأصل

*Euro Disney: No Longer a Blue-Chip?

PARIS — Shares in Euro Disney SCA, the emhattled theme park opcrator, have been hattered this week on rumors it may drop from the French blue chip CAC-40 index, analysis and traders said

Wednesday.
"A lot of indexed funds have taken fright and sold Euro Disney on the rumor," said Jacques Fol-zon, an analyst at Transferre zon, an analyst at Transbourse. Indexed funds hoy shares of companies in the indexes whose performance the fonds try to match, regardless of the perfor-

mance by individual shares. If Euro Disney left the CAC-40. all these funds would automatically

Althnogh the Société des Bourses Françaises, the executive body of the Paris stock exchange. said no such decision has been made, the rumor shaved 7 percent off the shares' value on Monday. when the shares closed at 51.90 francs (\$9.25). The stock ended at 51.40 francs Wednesday, up from

Tuesday's nadir of 50.35. The current level is less than a third of what the share was worth in March 1992, when it peaked at 164.30 francs just before the theme

park opened.
Marie-Laure Kieny, a spokeswoman for the Bourse, could not say when the committee that decides on the composition of the CAC-40 woold meet. Traders, however, expected it to meet fairly soon and decide to include Banque Nationale de Paris, which the French state is selling to the public.

Many analysts say that Euro Disney will post a loss of 2 billion francs for the financial year that ended Sept. 30, and is heading for losses of around 1.5 billion francs in the current year. The loss for the first nine months of the last financial year totaled 1.58 hillion francs, er, be limited by the present unfa- to 4.671 hillion francs, self-medica- 22 percent to 305 million.

UAP Sets Sights on Allianz Colonia Deal Fires Up French Insurer

Ciba-Geigy Reports Flat Sales

company said.

first half of 1993.

vorable business conditions," the

Ciba said that it managed to

keep its nine-month sales almost at

the level of the year-earlier period

It said all three divisions recov-

Ciba, repeating comments made

ered further in comparison with the

in its interim report, said the devel-

opment of sales was distorted by

the extraordinary initial success of

its Hahitrol anti-smoking patches

in the United States in the first half

Of total health-care sales, phar-

maceutical sales declined I percent

PARIS - Fresh from its takeover of a German insurance company, Uoion des Asstrances de Paris said Wednesday it was ready and able to com-pete with Europe's biggest insurer. Allianz AG of Germany, in the European market.

"Our aim is to become No. I in Europe," the UAP chairman, Jean Peyrelevade, said at a press conference, "We still rank behind Allianz, but up until now we wouldn't even have mentioned Allianz. It's going to become our target."

With Tuesday's announcement that UAP is taking command of the non-French operations of Groupe Victoire, the French insurer will gain contrid of Colonia Versicherung AG, a Cologne-based insurer, in a move that will enable it to compete with Allianz in its own neighborhood.

The acquisition will lift UAP's premium income hy 46 hillion francs (\$8.2 billion), or 37 percent. UAP gained control of Victoire's Vinci unit as

part of an accord it reached with Compagnie de Suez SA regarding their joint subsidiary, Compagnie Financière du Groupe Victoire. The agreement gives Suez contrul of Victoire's French operations. Mr. Peyrelevade said that UAP now had more

BASEL — Ciha-Geigy AG said Wednesday that consolidated sales

in the first nine months of the year

totalled 17.0% hillion Swiss francs

[\$12.2 billion), unchanged from a

Of total nine-month sales, sales

of the health cure division rose 4

Agriculture division sales fell 4

percent, to 3,928 billion francs and

industry division sales fell 2 per-

Ciha said it expects an increase

The improvement will, howev-

in consolidated net profit from

percent, to 6.661 billion francs.

cent, to 6,493 hillion.

in the French market. If UAP had owned Vinci in 1992, he said, it would have had 11 percent of the French market. while Allianz would have held 17 percent of the German market, But UAP would have had 4.6 percent of the European Community market, excluding France, with Allianz controlling only 26 percent of the EC market, excluding Germany.

market share in Europe overall, while Allianz re-mained stronger in the German market than UAP

On o global level. Allianz has a strong presence in the U.S. market, while UAP is absent there.

Mr. Peyrelevade added that UAP and Bank Oppenheim, which for now will retain its 21.2 percent stake in Vinci, would remain partners. Bank Oppenheim has an option to sell its stake in Vinci in September 1994, Under Tuesday's agreement, if the Oppenheims exercise their option, UAP will buy their stake for 1.2 billion Deutsche marks (\$750) million), the price the Oppenheims paid for it.

The UAP executive also said that the Victoire deal would result in a 10 percent dilution of the insorer's earnings per share in 1994 and a 6.7 percent dilution in 1995. "But those are conservative estimates, and we hope to do better." he said.

tion rose 9 percent to 719 million,

diagnostics rose 33 percent to 503 million and Ciba Visinn onit sales

Of total agriculture sales, plant

protection sales declined 6 percent

to 3.3393 billion francs, animal health rose 2 percent to 346 million

and seeds declined 10 percent to

Of total industry sales, textile

dyes declined 2 percent to 1.074 billion francs, chemicals declined t

percent to 974 million, additives

were unchanged at 1.583 billion.

pigments rose 3 percent to 816 mil-

lion, polymers declined 5 percent to 944 million, composites declined

rose 22 percent to 768 million.

British Carriers Taking Aim at Aer Lingus Aid

BRUSSELS—The EC Commis-

plaints against the assistance. Without the 175 million punt (\$257 million) government investment, the future of the Irish carrier

The commission is investigating whether the cash infusion was an investment a private investor would be willing to make. The aid would be flowed only if the investigation finds a responsible shareholder would make such an investment.

The investment, which the commission formally decided was state aid on Wednesday, would finance a three-year restructuring. It would cut staffing by 23.3 percent, to 4.220 from 5,550, and reduce the size of the carrier's fleet and its operating costs. Aer Lingus is scrambling to get its onions to agree to employee cuts and changes in work rules that would save 50 million punts a year. The government has set that as a condition for giving aid.

A commission spokesman said Aer Lingus was given one month to explain its plan and show it did not contravene EC rules. The commission fears state aid could reinforce Aer Lingus's 61 percent domina-tion of the Dublin-London route.

"We don't question the amount. We want to be sure it is to restructure and make the airline healthy," she said. "The commission wants to be sure this aid does not help Aer Lingus have cheaper fares."

Oo an issue that is sensitive in Ireland, she said the commission would be questioning the logic of

obliging Aer Lingus to route trans-Atlantic flights via Shannon airport sion began an investigation in the west of the country rather Wednesday into Irish state aid for than to Dublin, the capital. "They Aer Lingus, and two British rivals say it's for regional development reasons. The problem is that the cost of this stop-over is loo big." British Airways and British Mid-

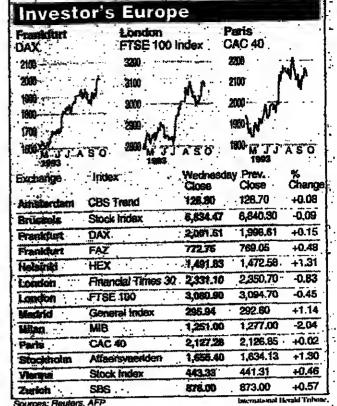
land Airways said they would oppose the aid plan. "We've said all along that we are opposed to state aid," said Robert Nadin, a spokes-man for British Midland. "We are concerned that state aid might be used to cross-subsidize fares to offer ticket prices that are uncor

At British Airways, David Snelling said: "I think you can take it that we will make our views known. as we have done consistently. We think that airlines should compete oo a level playing field, and we can't see that this is consistent with cash help from governments." (Bloomherg, Reuters, AFP)

Alcazar Talks

Swissair said Wednesday that talks with three other European zirlines involved in the Alcazar merger plan failed to resolve several key issues on Tuesday but would continue, Bloomberg Business News reported from Zurich.

The meeting between Swissair, KLM Royal Dutch Airlines, Scan-dinavian Airlines System and Austrian Airlines was to discuss ways to equalize values of the three major airlines: SAS, KLM, and Swissair, the last of which is said to he worth the most. The current plan calls for each of the big airlines to take 30 percent of a new company, with 10 percent going to Austrian Airlines.



Very briefly:

Investor's Asia

• Ente Nazionale Idrocarburi, the Italian state energy holding company. said the sale of Nuovo Pignone SpA, its torbine unit, was in its "final phase"; the prospective huyers were not named.

The EC Commission approved a 64.5 million Deutsche mark (\$40. million) German state aid package for Adam Opel AG to help the General Motors Corp. unit modernize and expand production of diesel engines. The European Court of Justice ruled that the Community was justified

in imposing a 26.3 percent anti-dumping duty on compact disc players made io Japan and South Korea by Matsushita Electrical Industrial Co. 1 European car sales dropped 9.7 percent in September from a year carlier, pushing the total decline for the 17 countries tallied to 15.4 percent for the first nine months of the year,

• Forte PLC said would spin off its airport services unit on the London ". Stock Exchange early oext year as part of its strategy of concentrating on its hotel and restaurant businesses

• Wella AG, the German maker of hair-care products, said it planned to

convert some registered shares into common shares and list about onefifth of them on international stock exchanges; two-thirds of Wella's., capital is held by the founding Ströher family as registered shares.

ASIA/PACIFIC

China Stokes the Transport Engine Wall Street Jumping on Investment Opportunities

BEIJING — With its economy experiencing breakneck growth, China is moving ahead with big plans to expand its fledgling transportation network. And that has top Wall Street invest-

ment bankers prunding at the door.

Much needs to be done. China's city streets are routinely jammed and its emerging highway system is not up to the task of supporting the transport needs of an economy growing at

The same holds true for rail transport. There are only enough rail cars to meet 60 percent of total freight demand. Delays in coal transport, mainly from northern mines to southern factories, cost the nation an estimated 400 billion yuan (570 billion) last year,

the Coal Ministry said. To fix all this, Beijing has big spending plans in the works. Last week, China outlined a hlueprint to expand its expressway net-work, which now covers only 650 kilometers (400 miles), to 3,000 kilometers by the year 2000. This year, 25 hillion your has been spent on roads and ports.

China's current five-year plan, which ends in 1995, contains a plan to expand the nation's airports and waterways. And the government is considering spending 124 hillion yuan to lengthen the railroad network. These moves have attracted the interest of

major Wall Street financiers. All of the major American investment banks are actively porsuing opportunities for infrastructure financing, and I think you will

said Deryck Maughan, chairman and chief executive of Salomon Brothers.

Beijing has not spent much on transporta-tion in recent years, From 1985 to 1990, transport investment was only 1.4 percent of gress national product, according to the

Now, however, transportation will be a top priority. Largely because of breakdowns in the system, the country's transport network curried U.J percent less freight and fu. cent fewer passengers in the first half of the

From 1985 to 1990, transport investment was only 1.4 percent of gross national product.

year, compared with the same period lust year, the State Statistics Bureau reported. To change this, China's current five-year plan envisions construction of 180 extra ship-ping berths, 90,000 kilometers of new roads and building or upgrading 20,000 kilometers of railways. Massive expansion of airports.

waterways and subways also is under way. Although China only opened its transport sector to foreign investment two years ago. some of Hong Kong's leading listed compa-nies are already huilding transport links from the colony deep into the beam of China.

Wharf Holdings is holding a container port in Wuhan, on the upper reaches of the Yangtze, and a rail link from Wuhan to Hong Kong. Hutchison Whampon will upgrade a container port in Shanghai. Both projects will cost over \$1 hillion.

For now, huying shares of these Hong Kong forms is the easiest way to take a stake in China's transport network, analysts say. But Salomon Brothers and other investment banks plan to join in China's spending spree directly. They hope to line up joint venture projects helween major international con-struction companies and local partners and help raise the start-up financing.

The southern privince of Guangdoog has led the way in setting up shareholding corporations. Guangdong Provincial Freeway Corp. and Guangzhou Railway Corp. were set up earlier this year.

In April, the freeway corporation entered a \$250 million joint venture to build a 65kilometer expressway between two of the province's special foreign-investment zones, the official China Daily reported. Over 70 percent of the financing will be raised over-seas by foreign partners. First Washington Group of the United States and A. G. Develent Corp. of Brazil, the newspaper said. Other investment opportunities abound. In

April, China unveiled a plan to huild one of four transnational highways. Another deal seeking foreign investment is to build a network of three hub ports to handle huge "new generation" container vessels.

BAe Still Holds Out Hope for Venture As Taiwan Wavers

LONDON - British Aerospace BAe and TAC. PLC said Wednesday it was still optimistic about its long-delayed \$775 million joint venture with Taiwan Aerospace Corp., although the Taiwan government said it would

no longer try to save the deal. BAe and TAC signed a pact in January to form a 50-50 joint venture to make the RJ family of 75- to 115-seat regional passenger jets. which would be assembled in Bril-

ain and Taiwan.
"We are still hopeful of the deal," said the chief BAe spokesman, Ian Woodward. "Speaking to various people in Taiwan, we don't feel anything has changed." He added that it was BAe's feeling that there was "nothing new" in the Taiwan statement.

In unswer to question from opposition legislators Wednesday, Economics Minister Chiang Pinkung told parliament that "at present, this venture is not proceed ing" and that his government would leave the decision on whether to try and save the deal to TAC.

Mr. Woodward said Mr. Chiang was repeating what was said by the Taiwan government last week: that the joint venture was a matter for

TAC, which is 29 percent stateowned, has said that a decision on whether to proceed with the ven-ture would be taken at a board meeting next Toesday. The government had been torging local banks and investors to finance the deal. "I think you will recognize that

the minister was speaking in response to a question from the op-position." Mr. Woodward said. We don't believe anything has changed and the Taiwan government still wants the joint venture." On the London Stock Exchange, BAe shares rose 3 pence (4.5 cents) to close at 408, after finishing at

405 pence on Tuesday. Keith Hodgkinson, a Lehman Brothers analyst, said, "If one looks at the statement quite carefully, there are still no indications really as to whether the deal goes ahead or nut."

Mr. Woodward denied that there were any major outstanding issues

holding up the venture.
"I don't think there are any showstoppers," he said, "What we have to get down to negotiating is the fine detail of our arrangements." (Reuters, AP)

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Very briefly:

 Daiwa Securities Co., benefiting from Japan's stock rally, projected that: its profit would rise more than 17 times from a year ago to 35.3 billion yen (\$333 million) for the six months ending Sept. 30.

 Castor Fitzgerald Securities Corp. of the United States has been authorized to operate a brokerage husioess in Japan, hringing to 49 the number of foreign securities companies operating in the country. Korea First Bank, South Korea's largest bank, will open several hranches in China, the official China Daily said.

• Daewoo Group of South Korea said it would link with China, Singapore' and India in a joint venture to produce mid-sized passenger jets. • China's first dragon bond, a class of bond denominated in foreign currencies, will be a \$300 million 10-year issue, said Lehman Brothers Securities Asia Ltd., the onderwriter.

CABLE: Bell Atlantic to Be 6th-Biggest U.S. Company After Takeover

est American company, combining concerns whose customers include 42 percent of the U.S. poptdation, with a commitment to make "a major step in opgrading the nation's communications infrastructure.

Bell Atlantic would cank sixth on the Fortune 500 list of U.S. companies, measured by sales, hebind General Motors Corp., Exxon Corp., Ford Motor Co., International Business Machines Corp. and General Electric Co. The purchase would be the second-largest in history, behind Kohlberg, Kravis, Roberts & Co.'s takeover of RJR Nahisco Inc. for \$30.6 billion

"It's a staggering merger," said Thom Brown, managing director of Rutherford, Brown & Catherwood, "This thing creates a giant. You're not talking about a Baby Bell anymore."

Among the many ramifications of the porchase is a boost for QVC Network Inc., which is part-owned by Tele-Communications, in its hid to huy Paramouot Commonications Inc. Para-mount prefets an earlier, lower bid from Viacom Inc., and it has questioned QVC's ability to finonce its offer. With the financial clout of Bell Atlantic, the QVC bid is less questionable.

The stock market was bullish about the deal. On the New York Stock Exchange, Bell Atlantic's shares wared \$5.50, to \$65.50, while Tele-Communications class A shares were on \$3, to \$31,375, in over-the-counter trading.

With a massive customer base in place, Bell Attantic will invest in fiber-optic transmission and other technology to enhance its network. The aim is to provide a system that offers not only telephone calls and cable programming, but also any business that can be conducted through a multimedia network.

Bell Atlantic, based in Philadelphia, has 18.4 million phone lines in six eastern states and the District of Colombia, while Denver-based TCl serves more than 10 million cable TV homes. A pending acquisition of Liberty Media Corp. will bolster TCI's subscriber count above 13 million, or 23 percent of the U.S. households that receive cable. TCI already owns half of Liberty, having previously spun off the rest.

Analysts said the deal puts Bell Atlantic in the driver's seat on the so-called electronic highway, a network linking America's homes and hosinesses for two-way data-voice-and-pictore transmissions. The Baby Bells have shown keen interest in linking up with entertainment companies, hoping this will provide programs to sell over their telephone lines.

The first to complete a major deal was US West, which has made a \$2.5 hillion investment in Time Warner Inc.'s entertainment onit.

Tele-Commonications has made a number of recent moves, most notably backing the hostile QVC bid for Paramount, which is worth about \$9.5 billion. Paramount agreed Monday to hold 'informational" discussions with QVC because

its offer was worth more than the \$7.8 billion bid by Viacom.

Given its size, the Bell Atlantic purchase of Tele-Communications is almost certain to raise regulatory issues. But the Federal Communications Commission seems unlikely to oppose it.

The FCC chairman, James Quello, said: "The Bell Atlantic purchase of TCI represents the most momentous deal of the decade in this decade of hoge mergers, acquisitions and joint ventures. It has the constructive potential to expedite the initiation of competitive superelectronic highways with moltichannel, multifaceted service to the public."

The way may have been cleared for such sals carlier this summer when a federal court in Virginia overtorned a government prohibi-tion against telephone companies providing television programming over their phone lines. The lawsuit challenging the ban, perhaps not

which has been one of the most aggressive of the Baby Bells to get into cable. Bell Atlantic has evolved from a phone utility into a company in Itane with emerging telecommonications technologies. It is working on technology to compress and pump high-quality video over traditional copper phone lines, and

coincidentally, was brought by Bell Atlantic,

it has taken the unorthodox step of challenging local eable monopolies. (Reuters, AP, LAT, UPI, Bloomberg)

GATT: Talks Fail to Bridge Gaps

Continued from Page 1 early July only underscored how little progress has been made in the

past three and a half months. Mr. Kantor expressed doubt about the wisdom of holding the meeting unless the U.S.-EC talks, which were to continue late Wednesday and Thursday morn-ing, made headway.

Unless and until more progress

is made." he said. "a Quad would not he effective. It is not helpful to have meetings of the Ouad onless we believe we can take substantial progress made by the Community and the United States and try to have that ratified and accepted by our Quad partners."

The lack of progress sent a chill-ing signal to Geneva, where most other countries in the 108-member GATT have shown little willingness to negotiate actively as long as the United States and Europe remain divided.

Sir Lean did assert that the two sides had made progress on movies and television programming, where France in particular and the European industry in general have campaigned against a so-called Ameri-

except to reiterate his position that audiovisual products should be in-cluded in a GATT agreement but

should receive special protection. Mr. Kantor expressed some sympathy for European cultural arguments, hot he said that the entertainment industry supported 5 million U.S. jobs and that artistic freedom also was at stake. "We can't accept a solution that restricts the entertainment industry

from competing without discrimination in the European Commuoity." he said. The bulk of the day's talks was devoted to market access, or packages of tariff cuts and quota liftings

to free up trade in a wide range of

goods and services.

■ Kohl Touts EC Currency In his speech to the French Senate. Mr. Kohl also said it was vital

to stick to the timetable and conditions for a single European curren cy, Reuters reported from Paris. His remarks came a day after Germany's federal Constitutional Court opproved the Maastricht Treaty on European Union, remov-ing the last obstacle to ratification.



after the currency strayed too far from its official peg of about 7.8 to the U.S. dollar. The monetary authority injected an extra 1 billion dollars (\$130 million) into the local banking system to try to ease pressures that have

pushed the Hong Kong dollar op

sharply in the past week.

conl down the Hong Kong dollar

when the currency jumped close to 7.7200 to the U.S. dollar — widely believed to be its "tolerance limit."

By the end of the day, it had weakened to 7.7255.

Bot dealers said they believed the

move would have only a limited effect because of heavy demand, triggered by a holl run on the stock? market. Economists said the monetary authority might be forced to trigger a cut in the territory's al-ready low interest rates to defend the currency. (Reuters, Bloomberg)

CURRENCY AND CAPITAL MARKET SERVICES CURRENCY MANAGEMENT CORPORATION PLC. Winchester House, 77 London Wall - London FC2M 5ND Tel: 071-382 9745 Fax: 071-382 9487 FOREIGN EXCHANGE & GOLD 24 Hour London Dealing Deak Competitive Rates & Daily Fax Sheet Call for further information & brochure Market Myths and Dutt Forecasts for 1993 the US dollar will move higher proclass motals have been inclined. Japanese equities are not to a new bull trend. Fou did I roud that in facilitationey i the isonoplastic investment setter. Friday for a sample study isonoplastic only) or Chert Andy to tid. 7 Swalls out sandon, W11 740, UK fell contain 21 - 259 4961 (07) in UK) or Fox 71 - 430 4946. For further details on bow to place your listing contact: PATRICK FALCONER in London Tel: (44) 77 836 48 02. Fax: (44) 71 240 2254

Merald Eribune.

INVESTORS: U.S. Shareholder Activists Are Making Noise in Corporate Boardrooms management ideals that the fond ment is "tremendously positive be- far have been able to focus only on shareholders to vote in secret

is there for futore pensioners is to wring the maxinum tellim from every stock in the portfolio.

The activist-shareholder movement got a huge boost last week from TIAA-CRIF, the primary pension fund for the nation's teachers. TIAA-CREF has historically shunned organized efforts to prod corporate managements, But its newly published corporate governance guidelines clearly spell out

helieves will lead to better-run businesses - and, it hopes, to higher stock prices.

and enunciate TIAA CREF's position on such issues as board composition (the fund wants a majority of independent or nonmanag directors on every board), share-holder voting rights and executive

The guidelines take up 11 pages

The TIAA-CRUF annoonce-

cause it indicates that these issues the largest and most hadly manhave become mainstream," said Ralph Whitworth, head of the 65,000-member United Sharehold- al shuteholder pressure is that it has change Commission member, noters Association in Washington. He heen "a mile wide and an inche ed that high-profile shareholder added that he helieved there would he a "cascading effect" on other shareholders and on companies na-

That is important. Mr.

Whitworth said, because organized

aged companies. Indeed, he added, a legitimate criticism of institution- and a former Securities and Extargeted 42 well-known companies

Joseph Grundfest, associate professor of law at Stanford University campaigns to pressure such floun-His United Shareholders group dering companies as Sears, IBM, Westinghouse and Fastman Kodak this year, requesting action on such over the past year have in many "anti-shareholder" practices as ex- cases produced measurable resolts cessive executive pay and proxy -ochange of management, ohighshareholder-monitoring efforts so voting rules that do not allow er stock price or both.

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ADVERTISING SECTION

World Standards Day

TELECOMMUNICATIONS IN EUROPE Creating New Links

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EC telecom expert

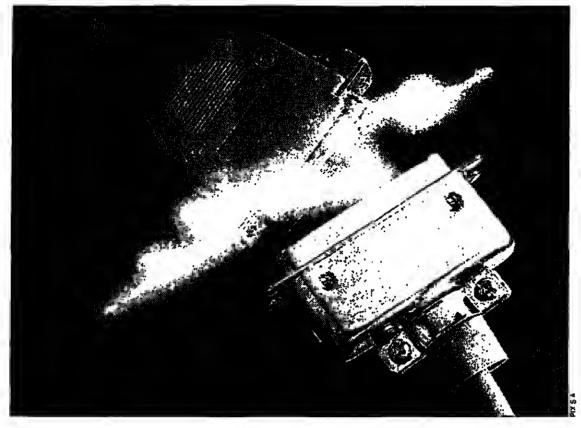
Global standards? a 'double-edged sword' The new project RISE: standards themselves need standards

WORK IN PROGRESS

ETSI Technical Committees are dealing with a wide range of issues, from digital audio and video to the business case for corporate networks. Up-to-date reports on the status of selected technologies can be found on pages 14, 15, 16, 18, 20, 21, 22 and 24.

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"Only cauaect ... the prose and the passion," wrote E.M. Forster. In the field of telecommunications, however, the cannections are multiple - not only between different types of software and electrical interfaces, but between people and ideas, between the states of Europe, between Europe and the world. ETSI is about nore than economic advantages and industrial growth. The real importance lies in the creative spark at the point of connection.

STANDARDS MAKE SENSE OF TECHNOLOGICAL DISORDER

Successive waves of innovation have revolutionized the way we deal with facts, figures and even faces at a distance. Numerous international standard setters have sought to channel and contain the torrent of technology, but few have been asked to do so against such a challenging background as the European Telecom-munications Standards Institute (ETSI). Standards exist to harness technology. They draw

the line between general ideas and precise definitions. Only then can the technology be channeled, by way of plugs, protocols and interfaces, into market applications. At least, that is the theory.

telecom industry - its networks mesh to form the world's largest and most complex single system. Computer makers are also involved, and now a number of international bodies, notably the International Telecommunications Union (ITU), the International Standards Organization (ISO) and the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) are actively engaged with ETSI in the pursuit of standards for both.

To mark World Standards Day (today, Oct. 14) the heads of the above-listed organizations have issued a joint message - information management,

International standards inevitably concern the they say, is faster and better with global standards. While no one can safely predict all the effects that machines combining the telephone, telefax, computer, photocopier and video camera may have on business and leisure, expert observers claim that "anelectronic jungle will result onless this exciting rush of developments is channeled productively by international standards."

As computers and telecommunications grow in-extricably closer, ETSPs stated aim is to produce the technical standards necessary to achieve a large.

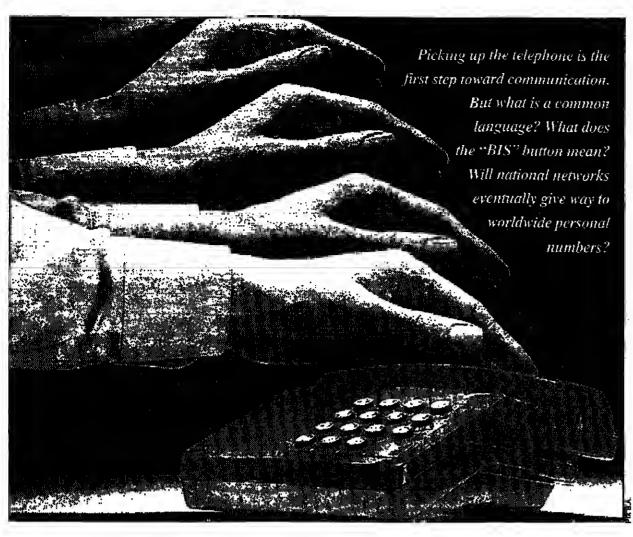
Continued on page 14



Telecommunications. A term that suggests vast distances, vast areas of silence. Yet through space and through silence itself communication gues on, every moment, every day. We use satellites, telecom networks and state-of-the-art transmission systems to communicate, to get to know one another. The Stet Group includes over 50 companies which operate in all areas of telecommunications. They manage services, they build plants, they install networks. Their advanced data transmission systems and satellite communication services allow thousands of businesses to link up with each other across the globe. The Stel Group is a holding company with a controlling interest in firms specializing In electronic publishing, information technology, marketing and communications, Stet, pushing forward the frontiers of telecommunications,



TELECOMMUNICATIONS IN ITALY AND WORLDWIDE



TRANS-EUROPEAN TRUNKED RADIO

arrived too late to get an important position in analogue technology, but it has been enthusiastically adopted hy at least one of the airwaye's digital inheritors.

TETRA incorporates the best features of analogue trunk systems (most notably the way in which channels are allocated to increase call throughput). Rather than reinvent the wheel, ETSI brought a group of equipment makers, operators, regulators and users together and let them set the specification.

The exercise, which started four years ago, is nearly complete, and the standards will soon be finalized: one for voice and data communication, one optimized for packet data-

only scrvices. The TETRA equipment will

Trunked technology be used in the area known as Private Mobile Radio, which most closely concerns large groups such as the police, public utilities, ambulance and fire services. It will also be applicable to many smaller busi-

> None of them are likely to rush out and change their entire systems overnight. Before making a change, they must ensure that key issues such as frequency compatibility or coexistence are taken into account. The new generation requires interconnection (to other networks) and interworking (with, for example, a cross-border team of fire fighters). Systems based on the TETRA standard will probably be on the

market in 1995. Other Radio Applications ETSI is working on standards that cover other kinds of services,

in addition to those mentioned

above. A good example is the Digital Short Range Radio (DSRR), which can be used by truckers, farmers, repairmen and others who need a low-grade professional sys-

Manufacturers are now developing equipment based on the DSRR standard, and in the near future, European citizens will be able to buy it off the shelf without needing a li-

Completely different wave-lengths are used for maritime communications, but the equipment on board ships also meets ETSI standards. The airline traveler has not been forgotten. ETSI is also working on the standards for a Terrestrial Flight Telephone System (TFTS). This new system is now being tested by certain European airlines, and TFTS should be taking

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CAREFUL STEPS TOWARD AGREEMENT

often suggests better standards

for the future

When you dial an international call, send a fax message abroad or transmit data over the phone lines to another country, the individual at the other end of the line will receive the call or message regardless of the nature of his or her phone equipment. Neither of you will have to make any adjustments to your handsets to compensate for technical differences between them.

Standards make such communication possible. Without them, phoning abroad would be like trying to run a train with a four-foot, eight-inch wheel gauge on a five-foot

What requires standardization in telecommunications? Just about everything involved in the interface between one caller and another. Obviously, the shape of a tele-

phone handset need not be standardized, because it has no effect on the transmission of the message, but the switches that pass the message from one zone to another do require standards, to ensure technical compatibility between callers.

A standard exists as a document that contains the technical specifi-

cations necessary for the product to which the standard applies. Obviously, those specifications vary according to the nature of the product. They include such factors as levels of quality, performance, safety and dimensions. The standard document itself sets out requirements that apply to the product in terms of terminology, symbols, testing

and test methods, packaging, marking or labeling.
Setting telecom standards is a complex process, one constantly at the mercy of new technology. "It takes quite a time to get a standard in the first place," said Kurt König. of the European Community's DG13 group. "Then it akes more time, which can be quite considerable, to get it going." Mr. König is responsible for trans-European digital telecommunications networks.

A specific European telecommunications standard starts life as a suggestion transmitted to the Technical Assembly of ETSI. Suggestions can come from individuals, companies, standard-setting organizations or anyone involved with the industry, including users of telecommunications services. "We very much encourage users to get involved," says Peter Hamelberg, chairman of the Technical Assembly,

Once accepted, the suggestion becomes part of a "work program," allocated to an ETSI technical committee or subcommittee. This group defines the standard's scope and title, delegates experts to produce a draft standard and schedules "milestones" on the path to determining the

Preparing a draft standard represents a critical milestone. According to Mr. Hamelberg, this can take a year or two, although that time can be cut in the case of urgent

The ETSI secretariat, based in France, takes the next step: organizing a public inquiry. The idea, according to Mr. Hamelberg, is "to make sure that everybody who has

something to say can do so." To achieve that, ETSI circulates the draft to every national standards body, which in turn sends it to ETSI members and other interested parties. Once comments have been returned, the appropriate technical committee or subcommittee discusses whether or not they should be in-

corporated into the draft. Finally, the revised standard is ready for approval. This consists of a weighted vote of European national standards organizations. To go into action, a stan-Public feedback

percent of the weighted vote. A standard could conceivably receive the necessary percentage from European Community members but not from European nations as a whole. In that case, the standard is accepted simply within the EC rather than as

dard must receive more than 71

a full-blown European telecommunication standard. For users of telecommunications, approval of a standard, within the EC or in Europe as a whole, represents just the start of the process. "It's difficult to force people to use standards," explains Mr. Hamelberg. "In principle,

they are voluntary."

Several difficulties can arise. Cumpanies may wish to maintain proprietary technology, for example, rather than opening up to competition. Procedural problems may arise. Telephone cards are different in different European countries, for instance.

Nevertheless, Mr. Hamelberg says, "ETS1 members have a moral obligation to use standards." Sometimes, industry groups organize implementation of particular standards, although ETSI has no power over them. And the European Community can occasionally exert pressure on suppliers of equipment to persuade them to adhere to standards that they might otherwise ignore.

What ETSI can and does do is to check extensively 10 determine whether a specific standard is working. "We need feedback," says Mr. Hamelberg. Such feedback from suppliers, users and regulators - can occasionally show that a standard needs adaptation, although that is not

The feedback often suggests better methods of standard-setting for the future. "We're always learning how to do Peter Gwynne it." concludes Mr. Hamelberg.

SENSE FROM TECHNOLOGICAL DISORDER

Continued from page 13

unified European market. In other words, in addition to channeling global technology. European telecommunications standards are inevitably part of a com-plex and often contentious political process.

In the mid-1970s, when it its broad-based member-ost about \$50 million to ship includes the European cost about \$50 million to develop a switching system with a 20-year life, most European nations could still afford to support their own indigenous telecom industries. A decade later, the research and development Australia. As the EC Comcosts had soared to upward of \$500 million while the product's life expectancy was balved.

In 1987, the European Commission's original Green Paper on creating a single market presupposed for telecommunications the creation of an institute such as ETSI. Backed by Brussels, and its operators' attendant industries, CEPT (European Conference of Postal and Telecommunications Administrations) quickly took the initiative.

"Our objective was the same as the Green Paper's - to create a cornerstone for the new Europe," recalls ETSI's current director, Karl Heinz Rosenbrock. "At that time, nearly every operator had his own equipment manufacturer and, as there was hardly any competition between them, the market was fragmented. Technically, our objectives were to establish harmonized standards for harmonized telecom networks, to enable pan-European interconnection, and thus assist in the creation of a far larger market."

Like the political ambition that preceded it, ETS1 has not been an unqualified success, but its record is nevertheless commendable. To better appreciate it, one must first understand wbat ETSI is not.

ETSI is not a super-regulator like, for example, the FCC in the United States. It cannot, for example, open or close the airwaves across a continent at will. It may instill order, but it cannot issue orders.

Nor is ETSI global. When compared to worldwide organizations such as the venerable, UN-backed ITU (founded in 1865), or ISO (with 96 member countries). ETSI ranks as a regional cntity. But it brings together the EC industry's key players - including American and Japanese companies.

Neither is ETSI national; what it lacks in administrative power by not being governmental, the institute gains by dealing in consensus. Its regionality makes for speed. ETSI is not exclusive -

industry's administrators, operators, equipment mak-ers and users; its open borders reach as far as the Urals: its associates are drawn from as far away as mission's recognized telecom standards body, ETSI can be called upon to establish standards in support of specific directives - which does sometimes have its drawbacks. A case in point

is one of the EC's first di-

Meanwhile, the business of making and marketing networks continues. Euro-ISDN (or integrated services digital network) is finally in place. Without ETSI to act as honest broker, it is doubtful whether the consequences of successive redefinitions could ever have been unraveled. Now, with n common set of standards for narrowband ISDN throughout Europe, the industry may finally realize some long-promised

economies of scale. Equally important, by ture digital network developments will all be starting from the same theoretical point.

To overcome similarly irksome, even awesome, problems of incompatibili-

they all work together. Thus the digital GSM system can be linked to an ISDN network in just the same way as other digital systems, in the future, will be required to work with GSM. That is precisely the type of competition, and choice, that European standards seek to promote.

On balance, they work remarkably well when compared with the tangled webs woven by an average agriculture, insurance or social policy directive.

With revenues running at drawing a line in the sand, an all-time peak, the indus-ETSI bas ensured that fu- try has consistently figured among Europe's healthiest and fastest growing. By the end of this decade, it is expected to underpin one in seven jobs - or roughly the same as the car industry did

at its height in Germany. Revenues for the OECD area, which rose from less than \$250 billion in 1980 to around \$300 billion in 1985, had topped \$360 billion by 1990. Another key indicator is the amount of data carried, which represents 20 percent of all traf-

European telecommunications have apparently emerged from the technology squeeze relatively unscathed. Now, the whole industry is again in transition. moving toward a new decade when the most common personal computer is likely to be indistinguishable from a digital mobile relephone; in fact, the two of them will probably be inseparable.

Moving along light waves or across the air, tomorrow's operators will be forced either to concentrate more and more intelligence at points within the network, or to shift more and decision-making more power into the hands, and terminals, of subscribers. Whatever form it takes, the transaction will always be billable somewhere along the line. There is always the customer, the common denominator.

"Services," says Antonio Castillo, chairman of ETSI's General Assembly, "are the keys to the development of a mass market. That's why standardization is so absolutely vital, because products must be linked to the provision of services from the start."

His, typically, is an opinion that few people would argue with. It is the voice of fers no such obstacle. In- reason in what might otherstead, it merely insists that wise be called an electronic

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INCREASE IN THE OUTPUT OF STANDARDS

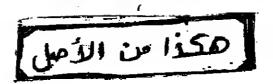
ty, the Global System for Mobile Communications rect requests, for standards covering Open Network Provision. By asking ETSI (GSM) was initially intendto set those standards as ed to be a pan-European, part of its political strategy. digital panacea for Euthe EC directive was effecrope's rash of incompatible tively turning voluntary analogue mobile networks. standards into mandatory One of its original technical advantages, the insistence requirements. "ETSI standards are volon a single common band

untary; they are voted on," explains the current chairman of the technical assembly, Peter Hamelberg, "But the EC can issue regulations that, in effect, make those standards mandatory. For example, Open Net-work Provision is a framework - it defines the type of conditions needed for people to connect to public net-

width that could be used anywhere across the Continent, now tends to be taken for granted. Instead, GSM - and its European makers - are vying for a world market sbare.

Whereas a strictly market-driven approach might limit the number of candidates, Standardization of-

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THE ENCOUNTER BETWEEN **ECONOMICS AND TECHNOLOGY**

"Standardization is the ests is tempered by an atfirst encounter between economics and technology," says Karl-Heinz Rosenbrock, director of the European Telecommunications Standards Institute.

The setting of telecom-munications standards is delicate and essential, given the importance of telecommunications in the world economy and the rapid pace of technological

change. Therefore, in March 1988, the European Community established ETS1. charging it with the cre-ation of regional telecommunications standards that can contribute to a harmonized economic market among the EC countries and Europe as a whole.

In five years, ETSI has grown to an organization of 331 members from 27 European countries (out of a possible 30 that belong to the European Conference on Post and Telecommuni-

cation). In addition to the 12 countries of the EC, ETSI members include the six member states of the European Free Trade Association, a number of other states, and - increasingly the countries of Central and Eastern Europe. According to Mr. Rosenbrock, the potential clash between political and commercial inter-

mosphere of "openness and civility." He adds that both the EC and EFTA have a special membership category and are represented by "counselors" to incorporate political will into final de-

Based in Sophia Antipolis, near Nice in southern France, ETSI's 78 full-time

> **'Standards** are practical rather than abstract'

employees and more than 2,500 votuntary experts work to facilitate the integration of telecommunications infrastructures in the region, assure the interworking of future services. achieve compatibility of terminal equipment and create pan-European tele-

com networks. Like many international hodies, ETSI consists of three main elements: a general assembly, a full-time secretariat and a technical assembly.

The technical assembly, through its 11 technical committees and around 60 subcommittees, has the pri-

mary responsibility for producing and approving technical standards.

There are five classes of membership in ETSI: administrations and national standards organizations (representing 10.27 percent of total membership), public network operators (14.21 percent), manufacturers (60.42 percent). users (7.55 percent), and private service providers,

research bodies and others (7.55 percent). All standards developed by ETS1 are voluntary (although they may later be incorporated by the EC into binding directives or regulations).

Mandatory standards tend to fall into one of three areas: public procurement, open network provisions and terminals. Voluntary standards are produced by entines and companies that will subsequently be responsible for utilizing or implementing them, giving them a vested interest in complying with them.

"The standards are practical rather than abstract," explains Christopher Corbett, corporate communications officer for ETS1. "That's what makes our approach innovative and flex-

Standards are approved in the technical assembly through a weighted voting system based on telecom expenditures by country. A 71 percent majority is needed for passage, and there is a proviso that standards can be approved for EC countries alone if interests representing the 12 EC countries agree while others do not. The effectiveness of ETSI's consensus approach is illustrated by the fact that this has never happened.

In 1992 alone, the organization drafted 167 standards and 42 interim standards, with 15 more approved and awaiting publication. Another 240 are in the approval process. They

is commonplace, but the same technology can also be applied to cordless switchboards and even office net-works. All three of them share the same type of technical standard – known as DECT.

DECT standardizes a certain type of service. not a certain type of equipment. It can easily cover, for example, the entire needs of a massive office building - including wireless switchboard, data network and phones. The standard's enormous potential capacity is due to its use of a technique

known as T D M A (Time Di-

CORDLESS **TELECOMMUNICATIONS** The cordless phone vision Multiple Access).

which compacts digital information and interleaves it within a sequence of a so-called time slot. Combining a series of these time slots into one

larger slot allows DECT to be used for data transmissions, as in a Radio Local Area Network. Olivetti has launched what it claims to be the world's first DECT Standard Wireless LAN. With such a wide vari-

ety of applications, a major task for the team behind ETS1's European DECT standard was to ensure that there was no interference from one DECT application to another using the same frequency band.

S.B.

project areas: global systems for mobile communications, integrated services digital networks, intelligent broadband networks. ISDNs, terminal equipment, telecommunications management networks, digital European cordless telecommunications, open network provisions, virtual networks, radio local area networks, digital television

and corporate networks. The work on global systems for mobile communications is considered to be among ETSI's major suc-

cesses to date. These systems allow people to make calls from their cars from any point in Europe, and they are already in operation in several countries. The standards have even been adopted by a number of countries in

the Asia-Pacific region. These areas are of interest to other international standards organizations. and the question sometimes arises as to why ETSI is fall into one of 12 current needed when an interna-

tional body like the Inter-national Telecommunications Union already exists. Mr. Rosenbrock explains: "To begin with, we believe in worldwide standards. We therefore take ITU recommendations as a basis for our standards,

He goes on to point out that there is a difference between standards and recommendations (the ITU may promulgate the latter). Also, for political reasons, the ITU may offer its members a series of telecom options, not specific enough or detailed enough to facilitate cummercial development. Then, too, there are many areas where there are no ITU standards at all.

The European region has its own telecom characteristics, for which specific standards may be appropriate. "We create standards where the ITU is not active and then feed ours back to them so they may eventually become world standards," Mr. Rosenbrock Claudía Flisi

INTELLIGENT NETWORKS

smarter: Intelligent

Software has relatively simple examples in who manages made switches much chide the free phone numbers on controls them. advertisements, or ealls that are . Technically, the switching soft-Networks apply the paid for by credit card. A more ware could be used. But commer-same principle on a far advanced application is global cially, it cannot. Instead, by sepabroader scale. They are in- systems of mobile communica- rating out the service control creasingly necessary because tions such as GSM, which need logic, the industry has put this part of the growing number of teles, an Intelligent Network to track, of the business up for grabs. To services that are no longer a meter and bill subscribers. Virtu- date, standardization work has simple two-way al Networks must also be man-concentrated on defining the key transaction be aget intelligently by the foure, elements from which commercial tween the operator other uses — such as giving the services can be constructed. Thus, viewer a direct vote on televised a great deal depends on whether

vices will depend, of course, on who manages the software that

Immediate and issues - may become just as sig- the Intelligent Network in ques-

nificant. Who manages the ser- tion is being viewed as a logical process (i.e., software-driven), as a physical entity (i.e., in terms of the necessary equipment) or as a combination of both.

A great deal depends on exactly who is doing the defining. But all standardizers agree that a common set of signaling protocols is neces-sary, to make the various parts work together.

The jury is still out. Meanwhile, inside industry estimates place inat around \$40 billion by 1996. telligent Network service revenues



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EC Sees a Duty to Help Consumer

rope's telecommunications industry has experienced two significant policy trends that appear in he contradictory: standardization and deregulation.

Deregulation, popularized by Britain's conservative party under thusiastically by several other European governments, aims to spread the fresh wind of competition throughout the telecommunications industry. Its catchphrase; The more companies involved in a market, the better.

Britain itself is an example of effective deregulation, British Telecom and several private-sector competitors have cut prices and improved hoth their technology and their service in the effort to sign up new customers.

Standardization, pursued by such organizations as ETSL has the goal of ensuring "technical harmonization" among the Continent's public and private providers of telecommunications services and equipment. For standardizers, complete compatibility throughout Europe's telecommunications networks is the goal.

The problem is that the tough standards necessary to ensure full compatibility may favor well-capitalized. technically sophisticated companies at the expense of less endowed competitors, Potentially, that can give large multinational providers of telecommunications products and services a strong advantage over small local firms.

In practice, the situation is not as simple as that. Experts in telecommunication regulations believe that deregulation and standardization can coexist satisfactorily - and hring European users of phone, fax and data services the advantages of lower prices and better quality.

Cenainly, telecom standards cannot be avoided, argues Peter Hamelberg. chairman of ETSI's technical assemhly. The reason: "In telecoms, there puter world of the 1960s and 1970s.

A Virtual Pri-

As far as the casu-

ul husiness user is

concerned, it can

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vate Network is

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guishable from any

other private netwurk,

until you get the hill.

Within the past two years, Eu- is always the interworking require- Once a husiness had bought a mainment" - the need for a communication to be understandable at both ends.

By itself, however, such harmonization does not preclude individuality and technical ingenuity in equipment. "We would never standardize Margaret Thatcher and taken up en- to the extent that equipment has to be painted yellow or blue," Mr. Hamelberg explains. The aim of ETSI and similar standards-setting organizations, he continues, is to ensure a halance of standards that will permit competition.

> Kurt König, who is responsible for digital telecommunications in the European Community's DG 13 group. which deals with numy facets of high technology, echoes that thought. In Europe today, he says, "all services in

> > 'Mix and match' of equipment is possible

telephony are in competition. We have a halanced situation of hringing more competition into the market, but hand-in-hand with technical harminization."

The ultimate beneficiaries of that approach, contends Mr. König, will be the users. "We have to bear the public in mind," he declares, "in such issues as access to networks, for ex-

In fact, Mr. König argues, standards are necessary to the open procurement of equipment that is essential for a truly competitive market. Without standards, companies would be tempted to insist an their own proprietary technology.

That situation happened in the com-

vices and features. In reality, in

addition to the traditional leased

lines and private business ex-

changes, Virtual Private Networks

include portions of the public net-

The idea is, in part, a legacy of

Now used on both sides of the Al-

ISDN's checkered past, being the

updated Euro-ISDN version of an

People want to communicate

American-ISDN application.

work infrastructure.

Virtual Networks

frame from IBM, Digital Equipment Corp. or any other major vendor, it was effectively trapped. Since the proprietary systems were incompatihle with those of other vendors, a firm had little choice when it wanted to upgrade its equipment.

The company could continue with its original supplier - un the supplier's terms - or it could junk everything that it had bought and start alresh with a new vendor.

Tuday, the huzzword in the computer industry is "open systems." In theory, at least, it is possible to mix and match equipment from different vendors.

That is the goal of the regulators of l'arropean teleconmunications, "But to make open procurements effective. you need to refer to certain standards, on technical interfaces, etc.," says Mr.

In setting the standards, regulators say that they are aware of the need to open service to the widest possible hase of subscribers. For digital phone networks, for example, "we have to be very clear that we're thinking of ttl million potential husiness subscribers, not just the Fortune 1000." Mr. König points out. "Operators have to have an idea of the public in-

Mr. Hamelberg insists that effective standardization leaves plenty of scope for suppliers to provide their own technical additions.

"For universal home videophones, for example, you would need standard switches, protocols etc.," he says. "That would not necessarily mean, though, that the technology in videophones would be identical. There would still be room for manufacturers to use more advanced chips or fewer chips.

To provide that room, says Mr. Hamelherg, regulators must avoid one temptation: "You have to be careful not to over-standardize."

lantic, the Virtual Private Network

is also a classic example of the In-

The extent and associated cost of

An ETSI Strategic Review Com-

mittee recently examined the ser-

vice, which is extremely unevenly

spread in Europe at present, in a bid

to promote further dialogue. S.B.

the service can be highly variable -

telligeot Network application.

adds to the service's value.

CLEARING A PATH THROUGH THE ACRONYM JUNGLE, OR AS EASY AS ACC*

he an ACE in the telecommunications CRAFT, you must RISE to the occasion, UNITE with your colleagues and join the RACE to understand the acronyms used in the profession. Otherwise, the GAP in your knowledge will COST you dearly: you will be considered a CAD and will have to SIP POTS of ALE to

forget your SINs. The capitalized words in the above paragraph are just a few of the hundreds of aeronyms used in this capital-letter-crazy field. They stand fur, respectively. Automatic Cross-Connection Equipment, Cooperative Research Action for Technolngy, Retrieval and Interchange of Standards in Europe project, User Network for Information Exchange on Telecommunications in Europe, Research and Development in Advanced Communication Technologies in Europe, Groupe d'Analyse(s) et Prognose(s), Euro-pean Cooperation in the Field of Scientific and Technical Research, Computer Aided Design, SMDS In-

Telephone Service, Approval Liaison Engineer and (British Telecom) Suppliers' Information Notes. The foregoing should give you an It lists telecommunication acronyms

terface Protocol, Plain Ordinary

If your ambition is to idea of why so many acronyms are necessary in telecommunications. If these terms were spelled out every time they were written, reams ni paper would be wasted and the industry would be branded environmentally unsound.

To further complicate life, some acronyms used in the industry can mean more than one thing. ATM, for instance, stands for either Asynchronous Transfer Mode or Advanced Testing Methods (oot to mention those Automatic Teller Machines most of us make daily use of, but let's suck to the telecommunications industry). API stands for both Application Program Interface and Application Process Invocation. And don't assume BT always means Business Telecommunications; British Telecom would not be amused.

If you are tempted to change careers and take up something like street-sweeping, which requires less memorization, take heart - help is at hand. The booklet Acronyms and Abbreviations in Telecommunications is available from InterConnect Communications Ltd., Merlio House, Station Road, Chepstow. Gwent NP6 5PB, Great Britain; tel .: 44 291 620425; fax: 44 291 627119.

and abbreviations used regularly in ETSI (European Telecommunications Standards Institute) and by European telecommunications associa-

There is still time to MAP out a new future for yourself. Believe ME, your cries of EUREKA will ECHO from the rooftops, your WAN complexion will start to glnw and you will become a STAR in your field if you make great STRIDEs in your efforts to learn these RARE acronyms.

Translation of the above, in order: Manufacturing Automation Protocol or Mobile Application Part. Maintenance Entities or Mobile Equipment, European Research Cooperation Agency, European Commission Host Organization, Wide Area Network, Advanced telecommunications for the industrially less advanced regions of the European Community (STAR - don't ask why), EC support for Science and Technology for Regional Innova-tion and Development in Europe, Réseaux Associés pour Recherche Européenne.

Heidi Ellison

*Australian CCITT† Committee. †Comité Consultatif Internationat Télégraphique et Téléphonique.

NECESSITY IS MOTHER OF COOPERATION

The one-time sleepy world of European telecommunications is waking up. Protected for decades by guaranteed purchases from state-run monopolies, all he familiar old telecommunications names are baving to face the cold reality of competition. Some are doing so, ironically, by banding closer together.

The single European market is providing a convenient framework in which to pursue the new collaborative spirit. Of all the many headlines announcing new pan-European alliances in recent years, telecommunications companies have accounted for more than their fair share.

In terms of the value of the shared resources, figures are heing bandled about in billions of Ecus. But in terms of value to the future of the European telecommunications industry and the economics of Europe as a whole, the figure is probably incalculable.

It is no coincidence that the telecom industry is taking the idea of a "single Europe" so seriously. It has more reasons to do so than most other iodustries

For a start, the EC Commission has focused a great deal of its attention on telecommunications. Observers say that the commission has achieved more in its six years of work nn telecommunications than it has in over 18 years of work on its agricultural policy, for example. Its main interest lies in two key areas; opening up competition on a level playing field and ensuring advanced infrastructure

manufacturers survive the 1970s and the early '80s. It has also sought to create an advanced communications infrastructure for the 1990s. To this end, it has sponsored a number of research programs drawing in participants from across the Continent. It is funding the implementation of telecommunications infrastructure in the less-devel-

oped parts of Europe. The combination of these EC Commission policies means that the industry is under increasing pressure to merge, form joint ventures and take part in collaborative research. A simple arithmetical calculation makes it clear that there is no room for stragglers in Europe's new telecommunications order.

Industry experts estimate that it costs some 1.5 hillion Ecus (\$1.75 hillinn) to develop a modern telephone exchange. At a selling price of just over 1100 Ecus per line, that means that it takes some 15 million lines in sales just to cover the costs of development. Of course, there are also the costs of production, murketing and support to be covered, making the nationally developed telephone switch - Britain's System X, for instance - a thing of the

This is increasingly the trend with modern telecommunications technology. Even the cost of developing a relatively simple mobile telephone handset is estimated at some 15 million Ecus. The larger telecommunications equipment makers such as Alcutel. Siemens and Eriesson now spend in excess of 10 percent of their revenue on the research and development of their products. In some cases, the figure is inching closer to 20 percent.

Faced with such circumstances, the European telecommunications industry has perhaps little option but to collaborate. This collaboration can take a number of forms. The so-called precompetitive research programs sponsored by the European Community were the first taste of

close pan-European collaboration for many telecom com-

panies. Programs such as RACE and ESPRIT have re-

It may be a big deal in the world Geneva will be having a little party. of standurdization, but does World Standards Day have any broader significance? Tony Saunders, marketing director

lieves that it does. "It is the one day in the year when

own localities," he says, "We here in explains Mr. Saunders.

sulted in the development of a number of key technologies, such as the broadband integrated services digital network (a video and bulk data compatible version of the famous ISDN) and the pocket personal communicator.

Fundamental to the new collaborative approach is the adoption of common technical standards to ensure that services and equipment are pan-European. Without common standards, the conditions for the level playing field required by the EC Commission simply cannot be sustained. Here, the role of the European Telecommunications Standards Institute is key.

Direct collaboration between companies, in the form of jointly sponsored commercial projects, joint ventures ur even mergers and acquisitions, is playing an increasing

Over the past five years, for example, Britain's GEC has joined forces with Germany's Siemens to run GPT. the major British telecommunications equipment maker. And Northern Telecom has bought the British telecommunications equipment maker STC and entered into close collaboration with France's Matra in the areas of muhile and office communications.

The two major changes to date have been the mergers of the resources of AT&T of the United States and Philips of the Netherlands, and of CGE of France and ITT of the United States. The former yielded AT&T NSI and the latter Alcatel NV.

The commission has pursued the goal of ending the __ For many analysts, the simple equation that spells out state protectionism that helped small national telecom __ rationalization means that at the end of the day, there will

be room for only two, or at best three, major telecommunications suppliers in Europe, with another two in North America and one in Japan. The two most aften named as the European survivors are West Germany's Siemens and France's Aleatel.

Alcatel can lay claim to

being Europe's biggest telecommunications equipment muker, with operations throughout the Continent. Its product range covers almost every conceivable sector of telecommunications and data communications and some related data-processing areas. Siemens is part of an £18 hil-lion (\$27.2 hillion) electrical giant, and its telecommunications divisinn alone can lay claim to being Europe's second-largest telecommunications company. The two companies together supply most of the public switching requirements of France, West Germany and Italy.

Perhaps the most interesting question is the identity of the third most likely survivor in Europe. This, most analysts agree, will probably he AT&T in one form or anoth-er. Before 1983, AT&T was legally restricted from entering the European market. By 1993, it had succeeded in estahlishing a presence in most of the major European mar-

kets and in acquiring or taking stakes in local manufacturers in Italy, the Netherlands, Spain and Britain,

There is no sign of the pattern of ulliances coming to a halt. Italy's major telecommunications manufacturer, ltaltel, is expected to be acquired or at least partnered by one of the hig three in the coming months. Germany's Bosch (Europe's largest autoparts manufacturer as well as its fourth-largest telecommunications equipment maker) has entertained a number of discussions with potential partners for various aspects of its telecommunications husiness. There is even speculation that Eriesson may join forces with another telecommunications equipment maker. What everybody really wants to know, however, is where AT&T is looking to strike next.

Peter Parten

STANDARDS: A HIGH-PROFILE DAY

growing in European telecoms.

of the International Electrotechnical Commission, hased in Geneva, be-

men of the searcheds budges around the world have some form of celebration and use it as a focal point to put the standards message across in their

It's a high-profile day.

The mobile phone sector is one of the fastest

Standards organizations in several countries have managed to obtain media coverage of the day itself and the events surrounding it. In several countries, the day attracts television

Part of the message of the day tells users of the value of standards, and the other part is the reverse - "getting the message across to people working on standards that users need them.

Virtually every national standards organization features the day in its newsletters and other publications.

Surprisingly, perhaps, Third World nations have shown more interest in the standards process and World Standards Day than developed coun-

tries, according to Mr. Saunders.









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digital private mobile radio, which is an area of

Philips expertise. And the company has been at

the forefront of the DECT and CSM standards

facto global standard for cellular telephony, and

DECT is also stretching us international muscles.

USM has moved on to become the de-



These are very positive developments for the

European telecommunications industry and the

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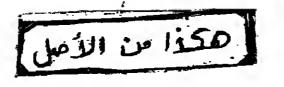
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ETSI is also responsible for the European

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European Community.

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ADVERTISING SECTION



WHEN INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS CLASH WITH NEED TO SET STANDARDS

When the British consumer electronics manufacturer Amstrad PLC announced in September that it had paid £6.4 million for the Danish cordless and mobile telecommunications company Dancall Radio A/B, it mentioned the Danish company's intellectual property rights as a major reason for the acquisition. This is a good illustration of the importance intellectual property rights have assumed in a world where good ideas can increasingly mean the difference be-tween commercial suc-

cess and failure. In essence, the term "intellectual property rights" (IPRs) refers to the ideas that individuals or organizations protect through copyrights, patents or trademarks. These range from famous logos and brand names, such as Coca Cola's "Coke," to intricate solutions to technical problems, such as how to prevent microwaves escaping from a microwave oven.

Recognition of the power of ideas is nothing new. In the 19th century, many inventors, such as the American Thomas Alva Edison, the German Otto Benz, the Italian Guglielmo Marconi and the Scottish-American Alexander Graham Bell, built industrial empires velopment. And that figure based on their inventions. But in the late 20th century, inventors took on a more anonymous role. They now tend to work for large industrial powerhnuses rather than create them.

The power of ideas remains, with companies finding increasingly that the ownership of the rights

Money spent on R&D is rising steadily

to ideas can put them into strategically powerful posi-tions in the fight for market

dominance. In particular, the large computing and telecommunications equipment makers, such as AT&T, IBM and Motorola of the United States, Alcatel of France, Ericsson of Sweden and Siemens of Germany, are devoting increasingly large parts of their revenue to the generation of new ideas and their development into products and services that

can be marketed. Last year, for example. the smallest of these companies, Ericsson, spent some 17 percent of its total revenue on research and dehas been steadily grawing at about one percent a year. It is not surprising therefore that companies are getting increasingly interested in protecting the results of their labors.

Telecommunications companies are now among the leaders on the list of industries registering patents. with AT&T leading the way, Last year, the American company registered 528 patents on its ideas, compared with 522 in 1991, GTE, another U.S. company, was second with 181 (243 in 1991), Japan's Nippon Telegraph and Telephone third with 71 (65 in 1991), Canada's BCE fourth with 94 (120 in 1991), the Britain's BT fifth with 60 (64 in 1991) and Supplying Erickett

and Sweden's Eriesson sixth with 53 (37 in 1991). There is, however, a fundamental conflict of interest when it comes to mixing intellectual property rights and standards. While devices such as patents proteet intellectual property, standards help to make them available for general

Recognizing this conflict, ETSI has for the past three-and-a-half years been working on a policy designed to reconcile the two interests.

"We need to strike a halance hetween the interests of the patent holder and of the industry as a whole," says Frede Ask, deputy di-rector of ETSI. In essence, ETSI policy is to give companies 180 days to register an objection to having their intellectual property rights included in standards development work. If no objection is lodged, any IPRs can be automatically

licensed for inclusion. "No one can live with a situation where after u standard is issued, it is revealed that the technology is covered hy a patent and the only company that is allowed to make the equipment is the patent holder,"

But ETSE's proposed policy has run into difficulties. In particular, U.S. members of ETSI, among them Apple, Digital Equipment Corp., Motorola and IBM, have accused the body of trying to deprive them of

their rights. Bill Hanrahan, senior director of the Computer and **Business Equipment Man**pfacturers Association (CBEMA), which represents the interests of the dissenters, objects to a number of aspects of the ETSI policy, including mandatory ticensing, a ceiling on royalties and the ap-plication of ECSI standards

EC decision

is expected soon

outside ETSI territory, tle adds that 180 days is simply too short a period for his members to check their IPRs in all 1200 ETSI work

programs.
ETSI admits the situation is a difficult one, but Mr. Ask discounts all talk of anybody being forced to forego their rights.

"Anybody who claims the document forces the compulsory release of tPRs is mistaken," he says, "There is no penalty whatsoever for failing to issue licenses. All we want to know is whether the tech-nology is available for stan-dardization."

CBEMA has had some success with its case. In July, the general assembly of ETSI, the body's ulti-mate decision-making forum, after listening to these arguments, agreed to delay the implementation of the IPR policy. Around the same time, CBEMA filed a complaint with the European Commission about ETSI's proposals. A commission decision on the matter is expected shortly

BROADBAND ISDN

Five years ago, the problem seemed almost insurmountable. It was thought then that broadband services would be sent over optical-fiber lines. But where was

the fiber to come from? Narrowband ISDN was advancing fast. With image compression, for example, it could support videophones and even videoconferencing. Europe's HDTV initiative was apparently stalling. So where were the new services that could attract new cus-

The problem, it turned out, was not an absence of ideas; it was a surfeit of solutions. Synchronous technology could be used to transmit vast quantities of information at dazzling speed, but Asynchronous Transfer Mode (AFM) technology was required to switch it. The broadband services could be delivered by satellite, coax-

ial cable or over the air, as well as by optical fiber.

In the matter of standards, broadband enjoyed one great advantage: ETSI could avoid the pitfalls that slowed parrowband ISDN by working in parallel with

ANSI in the United States,
Both bodies adopted the 1990 CCITT recommendation that ATM technology be used for broadband, and both shared the same lucky breaks.

-ATM, which was intended for - but was not strictly compatible with - the existing public network, was enthusiastically welcomed.

Campuses started using it to interconnect Local Area

Networks, and large private companies soon followed. So did the fiber, because cable television operators were keen to blunt the satellite broadcasters' competitive edge by matching them channel for channel.

Thus, unlike narrowband ISDN, where national coverage often preceded the standard, broadband ISDN standards were put to work immediately.

BTSI standards for services such as Local Area Network interconnection and videoconferencing have already been written and are out for approval. The next step is to focus on the even more complex issues of traffic measurement and control. But, also unlike narrowband ISDN, broadband is running comfortably ahead of schedule.

Er. ZE

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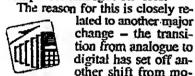
To improve productivity and services, several national telecom operators are planning to privatize.

GLOBAL SYSTEM FOR MOBILE COMMUNICATION

Mobile Communication GSM) started off with a single aim - to go digital. Twelve vears and about 6,000 pages later, the standard is finally being realized. But a lot else has

changed along the way. The GSM standard, for example, is no longer just pan-European, as it once was. With networks taking root in Australia, Asia, Africa and the Middle East, it really is global, Neither is it still limited to the

900 MHz - the frequency on which GSM was originally planned to replace Europe's tangled web of incompatible analogue services.



lated to another major change - the transition from analogue to digital has set off another shift from motermed the personal communications network (PCN).

This move, in turn, generally entails the use of a higher frequency to support a more densely packed mass of subscribers.

The trend is especially apparent in Britain, which was one of the first to launch PCN-type services and asked ETSI to set a suitable standard based on GSM.

The result, known as DCS 1800, a subset of the GSM standard in the 1.8 GHz band, has been widely used elsewhere. In the United States, where a new

wave of personal communications networks are due to be licensed by the FCC, several prospective applicants are expected to offer DCS 1900 networks at 1.9 GHz.

The great strength of a good stan-. dard is its capacity to encompass

The Global System for bile cellular to what is loosely change - and the GSM standard has certainly done that.

But, throughout it all, the technology has conformed to essentially the same architecture and sought to offer roughly the same set of ISDN-like services.

Commercial services were launched in Germany and France last summer.

The standard's second phase is due to be frozen in October 1993. prior to its finalization by the ETSI Technical Committee in January

With only the test specifications still outstanding, the experts are now turning their attention toward the future once again.

Next stop? A third generation of European standards for the new millennium, sometime after 2002.

AFTER THE TELECOM BOOM, INDUSTRY IS GEARING UP FOR MULTIMEDIA CONTEST

First there was the tele-coms boom. Now industry observers are wondering what will come next. Will the boom continue, or will it be followed by a big bang as computer and communications technology are combined into a new-style digital assis-

The telecom market has moved surprisingly far and fast. This year, despite economic recession. Europeans are expected to spend around 200 billion Ecus (\$236 billion) on telecommunications services and roughly the same amount again on associated equipment. Driven by a decade's solid growth, the bill is now equivalent to one-quarter of the worldwide telecom expenditure - and it it still

climbing. Earnings from the everyday subscriber connection. or plain old telephone service as it is known, constantly increased throughout the 1980s, pushed upward by compound growth rates that steadily averaged

By 1990, according to tigures from the OECD's recently published Communications Outlook, operators in the OECD coun-

National networks may be

superseded

tries were realizing an average revenue of just over \$1.000 per line. Ireland headed the list with \$1,314 somewhat less than the U.S. figure of \$1,525, but more than four times as much as Greece (\$327). Turkey, with \$295, took the

leading position. Customer spending followed a similar pattern ranging from a low of just over \$36 in Turkey to a high of just over \$720 in Switzerland, At \$691, the American subscriber came in a close second, conifortably above the \$438.5 OECD average.

The total revenues, for public telecom operators in all 24 OECD countries, added up to a hefty \$367.8 billion. Luxembourg (at 52 percent) took the honors for top profitability, versus an OECD average of 13.2 percent. Italy (with an overall loss of less than 1 percent) turned in the only negative

Win or lose, the boom is by no means over. The leaders, with their



close to home, the Euro-

pean equipment vendors

are playing major league.

When ranked according to

their trading performance,

Euro/Scandinavian compa-

nies took 10 of the top 15

places worldwide in 1992.

tional, Alcatel, led, fol-

lowed by Germany's Siemens. The American

giant, AT&T, was third.

Northern Telecom of

Canada, Ericsson of Swe-

den and Motorola of the

United States were just

In addition to getting

(\$ billion)

20.722

11.876

10.809

8.029

7.742

7.724

7.591

5.251

3.738

2.413

2.078

1.787

1,730

1.529

Year beginning April 1.

GEC parent. Year

beginning April 1.

ahead of Japan's NEC.

Europe's major multina-

well-established telephone networks and up-to-date infrastructures firmly in place, are now looking to the market for advanced business and residential services. The stragglers, in order to compete, must first eatch up.

Western Europe may choose to walk rather than run toward the future, but there will always be others with more urgent needs most immediately in Eastern and Central Europe, and in the former Sovict Union as well.

With so much at stake so

MANUFACTURERS

1. Alcatel (France/Germany) a

4. Northern Telecom (Canada)

2. Siemens (Germany) b

5. Ericsson (Sweden) d

7. NEC (Japan)

10. Italtel (Italy)

8. Bosch (Germany)

11. Philips (Netherlands) /

13. Ascom (Switzerland)

14. Nokla (Finland)

a Not including Alsthom.

d Year beginning April 1.

b Year ending September 30.

C Telecom equipment sales only.

Source: ITU Telecommunication indicator data base.

15. Matra (France)

12. GPT (Britain/Germany) 9

9. Fujitsu (Japan) e

3. AT&T (United States) a

6. Motorola (United States)

ten are from Europe.

THE TOP 15 EQUIPMENT

Of the top 15 telecom equipment manufacturers,

according to 1992 telecom equipment sales,

ready for competition at home, the European operator must also be prepared to face challenges elsewhere. According to the latest set of ITU figures (for 1992), it appears they may be less well prepared for the fray than Europe's equipment makers: only Deutsche Telekom, BT, France Telecom, SIP (from Italy) and Spain's Telefonica figure among the world's top 15 revenue carners.

Big may not necessarily be better, but the drive for size is playing a key part in the battle for global busi-

Corporate services of every kind - digital voice. image and data - have become a major issue for multinational businesses seeking to manage their own private, and increasingly complex communications networks.

Multimedia may be an overstatement when applied to the current basiness mix of videoconferencing, data networks and voice links. The technology is unlikely to evolve until it is commercially applied to home entertainment. But, with eable television, the first steps toward this mass market breakthrough have already been taken.

Meanwhile, mobile contmunications is now the telecom market's fastestgrowing sector. Industry estimates of its worth. which were running at around \$3.8 billion in 1980 and \$4.9 billion in 1985. have reached nearer \$12 billion. Subscriber potential, once discussed in terms of millions, is now

gauged in tens of millions. Eventually, the wheel will turn full circle. The gap between fixed and mobile networks will be gone. plugged by a bybrid of the

Telecom and computer technology are converging faster than ever as the emphasis shifts away from plain old telephones toward the pocket-sized mobile, and away from desk-top and laptop terminals toward the multipurpose personal digital assistant.

The notion of national networks with numbered lines may finally become a thing of the past, replaced by individual subscriber numbers that apply wherever a person may be.

The most important step in this transition, the move from an overly regulated to a mostly deregulated telecom market, is being taken now. From that, all clse may flow.

MARKET FORCES PLAY KEY ROLE IN SETTING TELECOM

STANDARDS Do organizers of telecoms standards work in a kind of bureaucratic limbo, remote from the real world of manufacturers, users and market demand or do they take notice of the needs of the market when they determine the standards that regulate the type and quality of telecommunications services we will all be using for the rest of this century?

Individuals involved in the standardization business agree unanimously that market considerations play a major role in standards. Suppliers and users of telecoms equipment are encouraged to suggest new standards and to

> New market trends develop rapidly

participate in the process of refining and approving them. but that is only part of the story.

"We take the market into account in a very strong way," says Euclides Sousa, chairman of ETSI's Program Advisory Committee. In fact, one of his committee's specific functions is "improving the effectiveness of the work program in line with the real-time market needs of technical standards."

PAC is a new special committee of ETSI, approved by the organization in September 1992. Mr. Sousa, an executive with the Portuguese telecommunications network operator TLP, says the committee's mission is to provide equidelines and advice to the ETSI Technical Assembly. hased on market demand and trends, technological evolution and the regulatory environment," among other fac-

Users' needs - the ultimate measure of the market play a significant role in the whole process of standardsetting, according to Kurt König, who is responsible for digital networks in the European Community organization DG 13. In a way, he argues, the standard-setters can

"Look at the merger of personal computers with telecoms, via electronic mail, file transfer, etc.," says Mr. König. "Who is responsible for end-to-end compatibility? Smaller users can't afford dedicated solutions. The only answer is an open solution that ensures end-to-end

OPEN NETWORK **PROVISION**

The twin EC Directives on market liberalization and Open Network Provi-sion (ONP) are inseparably connected. But. while one of them provokes competition, the other promotes cooperation.

Open Network Provision (ONP) ia intended to make liberalization. possible by eliminating the technical obstacles. But this has proved to be less straightforward than it sounds

If the problem of setting barmonized standards, interfaces and protocols were purewould have probably been resolved long ago. But that is clearly not the

One reason is that as fast as new standards are set in one area, they must be incorporated into another. Last year, for example, as Euro-ISDN was finally taking shape, another team of ETSI specialists was engaged in reporting on the implications of a standardized interface between the op-

crator and customer. With the deadline for telecoms privatization still five years away. ONP will undoubtedly continue to occupy ETSI's interest for the foreseeable future.

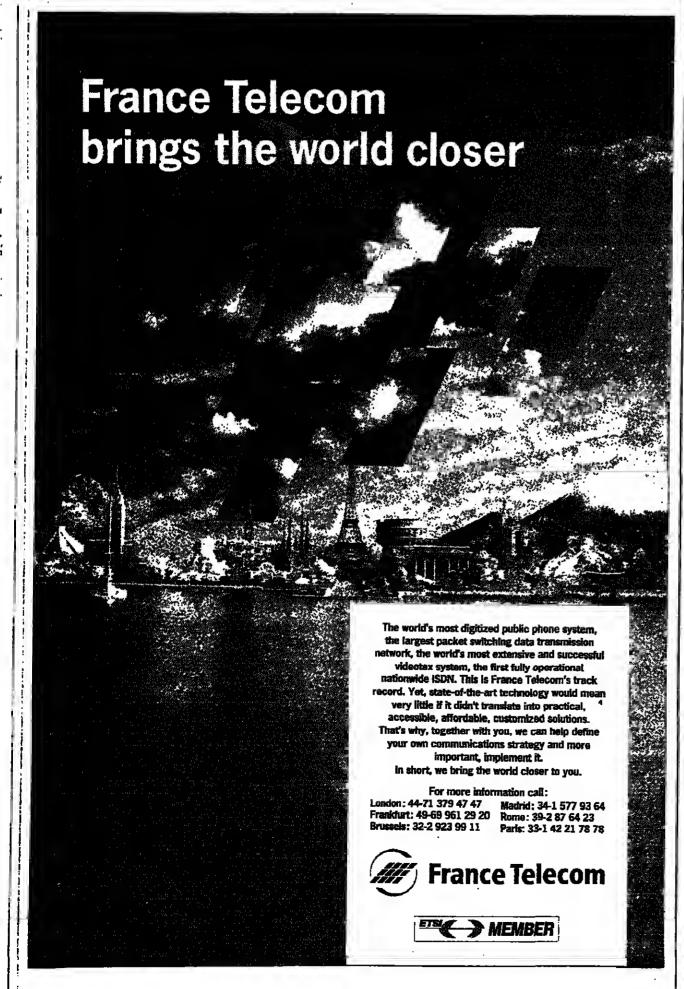
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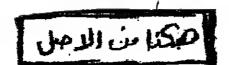
compatibility." And that, says Mr. König, requires stan-

To incorporate the needs of the market into standards, Mr. Sousa says, the committee establishes internal guidelines based on several market-style criteria. These include the estimated market volume that could result from a new standard. The committee also takes users into account. penciling into the guidelines such user advantages as lower prices, user friendliness and security. Other criteria include the regulatory environment and technological solutions that are likely to be established.

"Through these criteria we assign different attributes to each standardization work area," explains Mr. Sousa. "And we look at what is going on elsewhere in the world (in terms of products and standards). From this, we declde how fast to go and with whom to work."

Within this scenario, the market clearly plays a key role. Regulators make an effort to keep in touch with rapidly developing market trends. "We are trying to do our homework on services such as file transfer, electronic mail, videoconferencing and access to data bases." says Mr.







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Co Hill Co

A LAWYER LOOKS TO THE TRENDS AHEAD

partner in the Brussels office of Squire, Sanders and Dempsey, examines the role of standards in the new telecommunicatinns environment. This is an ahridged version of an address delivered at a Geneva symposium.

The market in telecontinunications equipment and services has become global. Driven by changing user requirements, new teeliitologies and different regiilabuy regimes, providers and users of telecommunications equipment must increasingly "think global."

National, regional and international trends are toward more liberalized regulation of telecommunications equipment and services. A key component of such liberalization in sonic couldries has been the promulgation of more transparent and equitable rules communications market about the sale of equipment and its connection to the public network. Despite stich trends, telecomminications suppliers with global aspirations continue to face a hodgepodge of diverse certification procedures, often referred to as Type approval" rules.

More often than not, national type approval rules -

Thomas J. Ramsey, a which apply to the equipment's safety and operating characteristics - derive from contradictory standards promulgated by national, regional or international bodies. Such diversity of approaches remains a significant international barrier to trade in telecom-

> munications equipment. The existence of seemingly restrictive rules derives from the fact that ntany major trading countries have had a domestically hased telecommunications equipment industry.

> This industry catered to the operating requirements of the local telecommunications organization, whose "customized" needs led, in large part, to the promulgation of unique national standards.

Given the economic stakes of participating in the evolving global teleand, more importantly, meeting the needs of users. national and regional decision makers are now beginning to reject such fragmentation in favor of a more integrated, less regulated and more fiberalized

The confosion, delay and expense associated with the type approval labyrinth in

VSATs

ETSI has been working

since 1989 on standards

that would entitle manu-

facturers to market a pan-

European model for cus-

tomers throughout the EC

VSATs (Very Small

Aperture Terminals) first

cropped up on office roofs, be-

hind garages and in supermarket

parking lots during the 1980s. The

small satellite dishes, or earth sta-

tions, as they are also known, were

typically used to broadcast data

traffic between a central office and a

remote site, but second-generation

technology later enabled direct com-

munication between the network's

outer fringes as well.

many countries epitomizes the international standardssetting process at its worst today. There is clearly a need for reform.

Some OECD estimates suggest that type approvals account for nearly 4 percent of the price of exported equipment. Studies by the Commission of the Euronean Communities put actual costs for type approvals at even higher levels. In terms of time lost in getling a product to market, estimates suggest that the waiting time for processing a single type approval ap-plication - even for fully "compliant" equipment - is between three and six months, in some countries,

longer. Such delays in an industry with shrinking equipment life cycles (as few as two years) is viewed by many as completely unac-

the average times are much

There is inadequate un-derstanding of, and particination in, the international standards-seiting process. Standards-setting organizations within the International Telecommunication Union, ETSI and the T-I Telecommunications Committee, to name but a few, have made an effort to

and EFTA regions. In addition to work-

ing with equipment makers, the Tech-

nical Committee has also collected tech-

nical input from all of the countries in-

volved and the European Radio Com-

A common set of standards have now

been agreed upon. The next step is to

test them. If all goes well, a Common

Technical Regulation will be issued by

the end of next year, and users will fi-

nally he free to use any equipment they

choose (on condition it conforms to the

Meanwhile, the same committee is

also wrestling with the tougher problem

of satellite news-gathering systems

(which have proved to be less mobile

than intended when it comes to cross-

ing certain borders) and is studying the

longer-term implications of low orbital

satellite systems.

standard) anywhere in the region.

ers not doing their "homework." Such an analysis, however, does not fairly or accurately describe the barriers facing many suppliers - especially smaller ones interested in obtaining and working within the parameters of both regional and international standards. It requires a significant commitment in time and resources for a company to try to ensure that it is adequately represented in multiple standards-sciting organizations.

make the underpinnings of

national type approval pro-

ceedings more transparent

and democratic, it nonethe-

less remains the case, in

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or major users of telecom-

equipment adequately un-

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ly compete in an increas-

This state of affairs is all

ingly global marketplace.

too often hlamed on suppli-

terminal

munications

There are promising signs that changes for the better are taking place in the world of terminal equipment type approvals in particular, and in the standards-setting area in general. National type approval

regimes are increasingly becoming more transparent. In Europe, this has resulted in large part from the 1986 EC Commission mandate to separate regulatory type approval functions from network operation functions. As a result of both national (e.g., Australia, Japan, Kurea) and regional (e.g., European Communities) initiatives. suppliers in many important markets will no longer be faced with the prospect of having their equipment tested and approved by network operators who might view the attachment of such equipment as contrary to their own business inter-

There is closer cooperation between national, regional and international standards-setting organiza-

tions. In recent years, we have witnessed growing cooperation between major European standards-setting bodies such as ETSI, the European Standards Committee (CEN) and the European Committee for Electrotechnical Standards (CENELEC). At the international level, similar efforts to enhance cooperation have been taken by CCITT/CCIR, the International Standards Organization (ISO) and the Interna-Electrotechnical

Commission (IEC). Perhaps the most newsworthy event from a type approval perspective was the establishment of ETSI. This EC-blessed organization brings new players to its standard-setting table. including suppliers and

ETSI also has a mandate to provide many of the European standards that are the underpinning of current and future EC directives on mutual recognition of type approval.

There is a growing awareness of the importance of international standards hased on the open systems approach, accompanied by less intrusive testing regimes. There is a growing recognition that national regulatory authorities should not set or accept standards in a vacuum but follow, wherever possible, international standards and promote the open systems interconnection model.

And, there are efforts to-

ward adopting rules permitting the self-certification of equipment against national or regional standards and the mutual recognition of test results and formal type approvals. Self-certification and mutual recognition initiatives will continue to grow in importance in major markeiing countries around the world. This trend should be supported by major international standards-setting organizations by promulgating standards that lend themselves to such "streamlining" mecha-

Many authorities, including OECD-sanctioned study groups, have suggested that such trends will continue. If their prognosis is accurate, such trends may provide the basis for muchneeded reform within the international type approval community. It may also provide stimulus for further self-examination by national, regional and international standards-setting organi-

zations.
Thomas J. Ramsey

Teamwork, East and West.

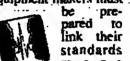
CORPORATE **NETWORKS**

A hard-hitting report to the ETSI Technical Assembly highlights some of the major concerns facing European Corporate Network managers today.

An eight-point plan, which was drawn up by an international group of users, identifies the current lack of comparative standards as a competitive weakness.

How else, the report asks, can a business be expected to gauge the relative value of public versus private network services? A further problem is

the fact that virtually none of the largest corporate networks are exclusively. European; equipment makers must.

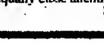


closely to those of other worldwide manufacturers and standards organizations.

Interworking (the ability to link various systems together), end-tuend management tihe ability to control them independently) and transparency title ability to freely interchange information across the network) top the list of dentands.

The report's call for standard guidelines is further linked to specific technical issues, such as network protocols, architectures and the details of how certain signaling channels are to be

The report also mentions that the smaller company - with fewer sites, and perhaps even some staff working from home - must merit equally close attention.





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Belgium is a small country which, over the centuries. beyand its own borders. Situated at the crossroads of Europe, Belgium has developed a very international approach. In addition to the potential to assume its international position, this approach involves skills. infrastructure and, last but not least, a spirit of openness an

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ADVERTISING SECTION

PRIVATIZATION: FOR MANY IT'S NOT THE COMPLETE ANSWER

Privatization is a foregone conclusion for most of Europe's telecommunications; the decision has been taken, the deadline long since set. Bnt with even the word's meaning still open to interpretation, the signs of real progress are sometimes less apparent.

"We want to do for the telephone industry what Henry Ford did for the car industry," commented Lord Young, Cable & Wireless's chairman, as Mercury One-2-One launched its autumn offensive oo the British mobile phone market in

Cable & Wireless owns 80 percent of Mercury and has teamed up with America's US West to launch the new service. Mercury has already made considerable inroads into the lucrative long distance and international services market.

The company, like so many others in the telecom sector, is in the business of liberalization - opening up new services in newly deregulated markets. Its

major national rival, the key words in the free-mar-former British PTT now ket lexicon of the 1980s. known as BT, has now been privatized for nearly a decade.

Despite all the best inten-tions of Brussels, it is still the only former PTT from a major European nation that can claim to have done so.

Limited companies have been hived off in the Netherlands and Sweden but they still belong to their respective governments... Preliminary moves toward state divestiture have been

'Most important thing is more competition'

made in Portugal, Spain and Italy.

There is no shortage of likely candidates from Eastern Europe. But no one has moved into the market quite so wholeheartedly as the British.

Privatization is one of the

After the debacle on certainly attract more viewers, but they

quencies.

rectly concern the infra- by 1995; national broadcasters are due

structure: More, higher-def- to follow by 1997.

DIGITAL TELEVISION

high-definition television

(HDTV), which was largely.

due to a head-on clash between

the American, Japanese and Eu-

ropean alternatives, European viewers have gained a standard, HD

Mac, hut precious little else. Mean-

while, the market has moved on. In-

stead of concentrating on global rev-

olution, its key players are most im-

mediately preoccupied by the race to

capture and keep an increasingly de-

With satellite and cable television net-

works locked in the battle of the chan-

nels, programmers are looking for quan-

So Europe's latest set of digital tele-

vision standards most di-

inition programs will almost

manding audience.

tity as well as quality.

But when Brussels proposed the privatization of Europe's state-run operators, it was more interested io moving them out of the immediate government sphere than onto the open "Privatization is not the

main thing," says a French telecom executive. "The most important thing is competition, deregulation, separating the operator and regulator. That allows new operators in." He is summing up what might be called the Latin point of view: an operator can he privatized without being removed from the state sec-

There is no question of real" privatization, confirms a France Telecom spokesman. The government plans to adapt the operator's status; a limited company will be created, but the government will retain the majority shareholding. "Privatization is not envisaged. The sole interest

has always been 10 make

must somebow be squeezed into the

same relatively limited broadcast fre-

In a bid to avert the type of division

that split European broadcasting be-

tween the PAL and SECAM standards

decades ago, various national equipment

makers are working together to establish

Europe's latest digital broadcasting stan-

dard. ETSI is actively involved in the

project, which uses a reduced bit-rate for

HDTV-quality transmission or, alterna-

tively, crams more digital channels into

the available bandwidth. In September

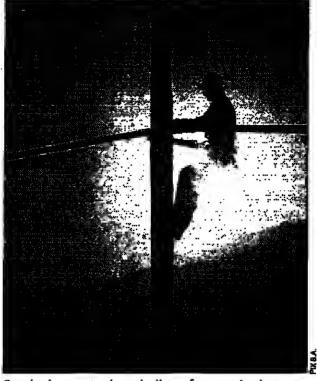
1993, the standard moved off the draw-

ing board and was handed over to a

mixed group of European broadcasters.

Cable and satellite networks are expect-

ed to have the standard up and running



Standards are set to keep the lines of communication open.

France Telecom niore coinpetitive."

In Bonn, reforms that would turn the German national operator Deutsche Telekom into a limited company are also back on the political agenda. The coalition government is trying to push through legislation that would enable it to meet the 1998 deadline laid down by the EC. The socialist opposition is reluctant to surrender state influence over such a valuable public asset.

The two sides are in general agreement but, with time running out for the government, discussions are deadlocked.

Prior to any privatization in Germany, the PTT will have to be split up; breaking it down into its three component parts (telecoms, post office and savings bank) will entail legal changes to the state constirution. The government is keen to resolve the matter before the next round of elections in about three months.

Meanwhile, behind the scenes, a series of joint ventures is nibbling away at the monopoly's business assets. Eunetcom, which was announced in Septem-

ber, is an example of the tie-ups taking place be-tween France Telecom and Deutsche Bundespost Telekom, Aimed directly at the lucrative multinational business market, it is essentially an independent spin-

Other examples include the Franco-German mobile communications venture Detemobil, as well as companies specializing in value-added services, international telecom consultancy and the management of billboard sites.

One fact is clear, European businesspeople are keen to see the telecom market open wider. A re-cent BT/Harris survey of 500 executives found that eight out of 10 interviewees considered telecom liberalization to be important to the future of their husiness.

And, over 89 percent of France Telecom customers said they were satisfied with the service they were receiving. There is another indica-

tion that privatization is not always guaranteed to lead to competition: BT, which was privatized in 1984, still serves 97 percent of Britain's 21 million domestic subscribers.

How Can Customers Benefit? popular demand, not by ne-gonation. The PCs we use today are all based on the

A tourist from Britain, when visiting Cyprus, will notice that the cars drive on the left side of the road and electrical appliances use the same power plug that is used at home.

The same cannot be said in France - the cars drive on the right, and everything electrical is different. While regional and interna-tional standards bodies exist to make things easier for world trade by creating European and international standards for most things, it sometimes seems that each government is trying its hardest to protect its national industries.

Computer disk dimensions have always been in inches, yet there are international standards on using the metric system. There are three television standards in the world (PAL, SECAM and NTSC), and oot even PAL is the same in all the countries that use

The irony is that most people would agree that life is better with standards. Standards mean that people have the freedom to travel with whatever equipment they need and use it when they get to their destination. Standards also mean that they need not worry about spare parts or servicing. And perhaps most important, standards mean that equipment from different sources should be able to work together without any problems. Standards mean freedom of choice.

The benefits of standardization are most apparent in the personal computer. As every PC user knows, every PC uses a common software platform allowing packages from one supplier to be run on a PC from another supplier. At the same time, peripherals such as printers, scanners, monitors or keyboards from a variety of suppliers may be used with PCs from anoth-

er supplier. In fact, the PC does not benefit from an official standard at all. It is an example of standardization by IBM proprietary specification that was introduced many years ago. Through large scale adoption by the masses, this specification has become a de facto stan-

In addition to de facto standards, there are also cases of official standards that are not standards in practice.

In data and telecommunications, an example of such a "non-standard" is the ISO OSI seven-layer standard. This outlines the structure of a data communication link if it is to be allowed to describe itself as open that is, compatible with other such links. Since its

> Standards mean freedom of choice

adoption, all the protocol standards have been shoehorned in to fit the seven-

layer model.
This shoe-horning is still going on with the new transfer asynchronous mode (ATM) standards, the proposed basis for toniorrow's communications networks. Because the OSI model has seven layers, the ATM standards makers have had to create another lower layer, known as the ATM Adaptation Layer, to solve compatibility prob-

There are similar problems with ISDN, the integrated services digital network, which promises to provide most people with their first taste of true endto-end digital telecommunications, In most cases, ISDN products that will work in one country will not work in another without modification.

with it a vast number of How these are operated and implemented on ISDN telephones is not standardized. It is already difficult going to a foreign country and trying to use a simple analogue telephone (what does the "BIS" button on a French telephone do?), but when ISDN telephones arrive, the level of complexity will increase further.

The designers and planners of the communications networks for the next century have concluded that the best way to organize interaction between widehand networks is to synchronize them. Synchronous networks are set to replace today's plesiochronous ones. There are currently three plesiochronous standards; European, North

American and Japanese. Instead of a single synchronous standard there will be at least two standards in use in the world. Sonct is being implemented in the United States and Canada, and synchronous digital hierarchy (SDH) is being implemented every-

where else in the world. What would the ideal situation be? Imagine the universal telephone, although it is unlikely to happen: an instrument that could be plugged in and work in every country in the world. whether onto a PBX or directly onto the line, and that has universally understandable symbols on each of its keys. In addition, anyone could manufacture such a telephone and sell it in any country, without fear of unfair competition due to government subsidies or taxation.

Imagine a PC-to-PC Multimedia Conference package that would run on any PC and work with any communication hardware or worldwide telecommunications network and would operate with any package that is designed to support the same end-toend capabilities. Such packages could be designed by a variety of different ISDN telephony brings suppliers, but each would use the standard applicasupplementary services, tions communications in-

and West



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LARS RAMQVIST, President and Chief Executive Officer, Ericsson.



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전 전 -

A CRUCIAL ELEMENT OF EC POLICY'

Michael Niebel. member of the cahi-

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Bangemann of the EC.

telecommunications in the cabinet of Commissioner Martin Bangemann of the European Community's DG 13, describes the relationship of telecommunications standards and the EC.

Whot part does hormonious telecommunications play in the success of the European Community?

Telecommunications, comprising manufacture of equipment and provision of networks and services, is a significant and growing part of the EC economy. As such, it is an important part of the Community's policy for the implementation of the internal market and the common commercial policy.

Furthermore, telecommunications provides additional benefits to the internal market because of the importance of efficient communications in implementing

a wide range of objectives in most other scciors of the economy, including transport, education, health care, en-ergy and relations between the member states.

Trans-European networks, including telecommunications, are an important element in the Maas-tricht Treaty and in the forthcoming White Paper on growth, competitiveness and employment.

ADVERTISING SECTION

Efficient telecommunications requires the application of harmonized standards. Standardization therefore has a high priority with-in the European Community's overall strategy for information and relecommunications technolo-

What ore the main vims of the Comnunity standordization policy?

They are to facilitate intercommunication between the national networks and services in Europe and access to worldwide exchange of information; to facilitate the portability of terminals

and, more generally, the opening of the European market in the field of telecommunications; and to strengthen the position of the European telecommunications operators and suppliers on the world scene.

What role does the EC play in overseeing the development of effective Europe-wide telecommunications? It is widely recognized that during the past decade, the Community has transformed the scene for traditional national manufacturers and operators, improving the prospect of a fully integrated and competitive market for



In parallel with the digital television initiative, ETSI has been working on standards for radio. A preliminary proposal for CD-quality digital audio broadcasting, based on radically new signal-processing technology, was presented in September 1993. New products based on the jointly developed Franco-German technique are unlikely to reach the market before 1997.

Research

Michael Niebel, cabinet member responsible for the telecommunications industry and services in the nottoo-distant future. This transformation is necessary in the face of similar changes taking place throughout the world.

This role will be progressively reinforced by the extension of Community policies to all voice services and to mobile and space-related services. In addition to decisions of the Council of Ministers, the implementation of Community decisions takes place through a permanent process of munitoring and technical decision-making by the Commission and the responsible regulatory and advisory committees representing the member states.

How important has standordization been to the development of Europeon telecommunications in recent years? Right from the beginning, standardization has been regarded as a crucial element of EC telecommunications

policy from several points of view. Manufacturers that had previously only had a national market base were able to compete EC-wide only on the basis of EC-

wide standards, new services were only able to operate across national borders on the basis of common standards and the same standards were required to ensure that mutual recognition of tests and type prevented the member states from placing barriers to domestic trade.

Consequently, a number of Community measures have addressed this field, including directives relat-ing to procurement by the telecommunications operators, mutual recognition, essential requirements for Open Networking Provision and the creation of ETSI itself.

In order to harmonize Europeon telecommunications, partners that are potentially ontogonists - commercial rivals, national PTTs, and telecom and net of Commissioner Martin non-telecom organizations - must co-operate. How difficult has it been to bring these groups together?

Cooperation in the telecommunications sector is not new or unprecedented. The International Telecommunications Union (ITU) had been responsible for a great deal of cooperation in the past, and this is a continuing process. In addition to the consultative and participative process organized by the EC, CEPT [European Conference of Postal and Telecommunications Administrations] has organized a degree of wider European cooperation through the national regulatory organizations.

It is true, however, that in addition to this "traditional" cooperation of players in the same league, players from different segments of the telecommunications world have to cooperate. I think this accessity is now understood by most. The fact that there is now a timetable and more certainty about the regulatory framework in the Community will help to foster such cooperation.

To what extent, if any, are the national interests of telecommunications providers preventing them from cooperating in the harmonious development of effective, stondordized telecommunications that span the Europeon

I think we have made great progress in the last years. The contribution of national telecom operators to this has been very significant. Many operators have realized that it will be detrimental for their competitiveness in the long run if they stay behind protected walls. Of course, there are - as in voice telephony - special circumstances that require a longer adaptation period. Technology and the

Development



"I'm putting you through now..." The complex can be simply efficient - it is a matter of standards.

markets might help to speed up development in those

Does stondardization reduce the value of competition in providing telecommunications services?

No. Standardization increases the opportunities to benefit from competition by making it possible for a larger number of suppliers and service providers to compete in the same markets. Furthermore, this does not inhibit innovation because telecommunications sumdards are designed to facilitate interconnection, and additional services or features can be offered over and above the requirements of the standard, permitting companies to com-pete on the basis of technology, service, price and avail-

On the other hand, equipment and services that are offered on the basis of proprietary specifications or de facto industry standards tend to result in the fragmentation of markets between suppliers and user groups, inhibiting intercommunication in the longer term.

Can the intellectual property rights of advonced technology companies be protected in the environment of lurmouization?

Yes, subject to certain rules. Experience has been in several high-technology sectors, that the existence of standards has facilitated the rapid growth of the markets. Broadly speaking, high-technology companies have a ice: either to retain their proprietary intellectual property rights and compete on the basis of their technology in unstandardized markets, or to allow their IPR to be included in standards, in which case they are most likely to benefit from a much larger market in the longer run.

> 'Efficient telecommunications requires the application of harmonized standards'

How does Europe's present telecommunications network compare technically with those of major rivals, such as North America?

The most advanced European networks compare favorably with the North American networks, but more generally the European networks are much more heterogeneous than in North America, which benefits from the heritage of the Bell system and the continuing high level of coop-

eration, notably through Bellcore.

This is why European telecommunications policies try to put much more emphasis on harmonization of standards and conditions of access to the network than is the case in North America. It also explains the strong emphasis on convergence and the corresponding support the Community provides to the development of telecommunications networks in those regions that need this assistance.

What advances do you see coming in the next two to three years in European telecoms? What type of new services can the harizona appropriate the services are the harizona telecoms?

vices can the business community expect?

There are four points: Putting in place the appropriate regulatory framework to ensure free competition in the sector of telecommunito ensure the competition in the sector of telecommunications services and equipment, to provide a guarantee for the universality of services and the emergence of Europewide network operators with "one-stop shopping" for customers. The liberalization of voice telephony services is expected by the January 1, 1998, with additional transitional periods for some member states.

• Providing the whole Community with basic trans-European telecommunications services as an essential component.

ropean telecommunications services as an essential condition for the free circulation of information.

· Development of a European ISDN and broadband network providing the four basic services: voice telephony, data services, telex service and simple resale of capacity.

• Acceleration of the standardization process and the in-

tegration of standards into services, particularly of those

that are vital to service interoperability.

Is standardization becoming more or less difficult?

INTEGRATED SERVICES DIGITAL NETWORK

ln an ideal world, laking longer than origi-homes and offices sally anticipated.
Only a decade ago. into v futuristic fiberoptic network, and information would be flashed around it at close to the speed of. light. But the real price of overnight change is prohibitive. so copper cable still rules.

The Integrated Services Digital Network (ISDN) was intended to circumvent this problem: rather than the medium, it changed the message. Digital signals can be used to transmit voice or data, and digital technology enabled the standard telephone line to carry more of both. Also, because ISDN is so wellsuited to computer communications, it can offer an all-embracing service for text, graphics and

needed it. So, it was argued, would the average

subscriber. Eventually, With the standard scheduled for imminent completion, everything is finally running to plan. With only two minor exceptions, all of the nec-essary base standards have been set and re-viewed. Apart from that, only the final test phase awaits completion. Coding the software for an

entirely new generation of automated 01000100 line testing 01001110 equipment is

Only a decade ago. Euro-ISDN's future looked far less certain. An initial set of standards, known as the Red Book, from the international body CCITT, sparked off a rush of nutional development when it was published in 1984. A turther set, the so-called Blue Book, followed in 1988. But instead of simplifying matters, it threw the industry into further tur-

ISDN was supposedly the subject of an interna-tional standard; in fact. the standard was fast becoming unworkable. The European version not only differed from that of the United States and Japan, but standards were being simultaneously developed and put into practice by dozens Businesses certainly of different in-house

teanis. In Europe, Brussels intervened by asking the European Conference of Postal, and Telecommunications Administrations (CEPT) to harmonize on the hasis of the Blue Book. A joint Memorandum of Understanding was signed, which pledged to put the standard into practice. ETSI was set up, and began patiently piecing the Euro-ISDN standard together again. The deadline was 1993. It has been met.

Ellimedia:

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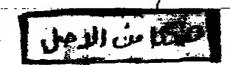
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Insofar as telecommunications standardization is progressively addressing more and more complex technical areas such as digital mobile, ISDN, satellite PCN and digital broadcasting, it will naturally become technically more difficult. On the other hand, the European standardization organizations, in particular ETSI, have increasing experience and are able to deliver results in spite of the technical complexity. Of course, satisfactory solutions to the IPR question have to be found.

It is important to ensure that small suppliers and users can participate in the standardization process, which otherwise risks being dominated by those large manufacturers that can afford the high costs of standardization work is high technology. in high-technology sectors.

Interview by Peter Gwynne

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Toronto Beats Chicago, 6-3, To Win Place in World Series

By Murray Chass

Ven York Times Service

CHICAGO — Aided by the bat and body of Pat Borders, his catcher, Dave Stewart has extended his remarkable run of playoff success and in the process put the Toronto Blue Jays and Canada into the World Series for the second successive season.

Despite some erratic touches to his pitching repertory, the battle-hardened Stewart allowed only four hits in 7's innings as the Blue Jays defeated the Chicago White Sox, 6-3, Tuesday night and won the American League Championship Series, 4 games to 2.

The Blue Javs, who in Canada's first World Series a year ago defeated the Atlanta Braves, will play either the Braves or the Philadelphia Phillies in this year's Series, beginning Saturday night in Toronto.

Borders, whose .450 batting average made him the most valuable player of the 1992 World Series, drove in Toronto's first three runs. Matching his season-high production, he sin-gled in two runs off Alex Fernandez in the second inning and drove in the run that broke a 2-2 tie with a force-play grounder in the fourth.

But Borders, who has caught every one of Toronto's 209 playoff innings the past three years, also aided the cause by blocking 100 many of Stewart's pitches in the dirt. The bouncing balls, though, did not detract from the 36-year-old right-hander's performance, as he pitched the league's pennant-clinching victory for the fourth time in the past six seasons.

Stewart, who also won the second game of this series and was voted its most valuable player, pitched and won the final playoff game in 1988 against Boston, in 1989 against Toronto and in 1990 against Boston, In 10 league charnpionship series starts, the first eight with Oakland, Stewart has compiled an 8-0 record (his team has a 10-0 record) and a 2.03 earned run average, and he has allowed a ratio of nine base runners per nine innings.

On Tuesday night, he pitched into the eighth inning, leaving after a one-out infield single by Frank Thomas and a long, just-fout drive by ures in 51 save opportunities all came this year run batted in because scoring rules do not after he entered the game in the eighth inning with at least one runner on base, completed the

Ward gave up a ninth-inning home run to Warren Newson, who had replaced Bo Jackson as the designated hitter in the White Sox starting lineup. Long overdue, the production from a Chicago designated hitter fell short because of the Blue Jays' three-run flurry in their ninth.

The Blue Jays held a 3-2 lead from the fourth inning to the ninth, when they sealed the outcome on a home run by Devon White and a two-run triple by Paul Molitor, who, like Stewart, was a free-agent addition to the Blue Jays

The outcome wrecked the White Sox's hopes of playing in their first World Series since 1959. It also gave them their seventh successive post-season loss at Comiskey Park, new and old.

Sloppy pitching and sloppy defense contrib-uted to the early runs that both teams scored. Fernandez walked two and hit a batter in the second inning leading to two Toronto runs. Stewart hit one and walked one in the third,

he ping the White Sox ue the score. When the Blue Javs broke the tie in the fourth, though, it was the Chicago defense that made the run possible.

Molitor opened that inning with a grounder to third. Ventura took a couple of steps toward the line and tried to grab the ball backhanded, but he couldn't field it, and Molitor was safe on the error. One out later, Molitor raced to third as Ed Sprague singled to right field.

Fernandez then appeared to extricate himself from the trouble that Ventura began, inducing Borders to hit a grounder to shortstop Ozzie Guillen. He threw to Joey Cora at second for the second out, and a good throw from Cora would have had Borders to end the inning.

But Cora bounced his throw in front of first baseman Thomas, who could not scoop up the ball, and it bounded out of play as Molitor scored and gave the Blue Jays a 3-2 lead. Borders, who went to second on Cora's third

Robin Ventura. Duane Ward, whose six fail- error of the series, was credited with his third

permit the assumption of a double play.
In Game 2, also with Fernandez pitching and Borders batting, Cora threw wildly to first, enabling the Blue Jays to score their third run in what became a 3-1 victory. Borders benefited from the scoring on that play, too, getting a single that was only his second career hit against Fernandez.

Borders, entering the game 2 for 20 against the right-hunder, drove in his first two runs. Fernandez began the second inning by walking John Olerud and nicking Molitor with a pitch. Tony Fernandez sacrificed them to third and second, and Sprague walked, loading the bases.

With Borders coming to hat, Jackie Brown, the pitching coach, went 10 the mound for a chat with Fernandez. Borders took advantage of the pause to have a few words with Larry Hisle, Toronto's batting coach.

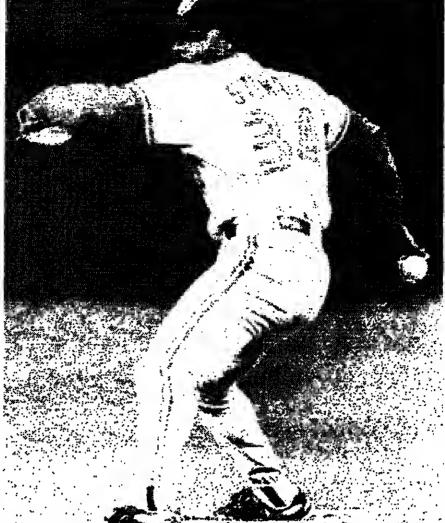
When the conversations were finished, Fernandez pitched and Borders swung. The swing was better than the pitch. Borders looped a single to right field, driving in Olerud and

The White Sox, trying valiantly to extend their season by at least one game, countered with a pair of runs in the third.

With one out, Guillen lashed a line drive to right-center, placing it neatly between Joe Carter and White. Carter, racing to the gap from right, flew through the air at the last second, trying to intercept the ball before it landed, but he his the grass just after the ball. Guillen had a

Tim Raines then set an AL championship series record by getting his 12th hit, a single to less on which Guillen stopped at third, Raines also tied the White Sox postseason record set by Shoeless Joe Jackson in the eight-game 1919 World Series (the one in which Jackson allegedly wasn't trying).

Stewart was trying, but he was having trouble finding the strike zone. In the second inning, he threw a wild pitch that enabled the teams to set a pennant-playoff record (both leagues) for wild pitches with seven, in the second game of



Dave Stewart stared down the Sox, holding them to four hits, to run his playoff mark to 8-0.

the series, the only run Stewart gave up came on three walks and a wild pitch.

So, with two on in the third inning, Stewart went to a 3-1 count on Cora, then hit him with a pitch. None of the Blue Jays argued, but Cora appeared to put his right elbow in the way of the ball rather than have the ball find his elbow. Nevertheless, Stewart compounded the matter by walking Thomas.

Keeping with the theme of the evening, the walk gave Thomas n series record with 10 walks. More importantly, it forced in a run, and Raines then scored the tying run when Ventura forced Thomas at second.

But Stewart refused to let the White Sox take the lead, retiring Ellis Burks on a grounder to

Both NL Teams Have Reasons to Think Positively

By Mark Maske Historyton Post Strand

PHILADELPHIA - Five games into the best-of-seven National Lyague championship series, both teams still seemed unshakahly convinced that they were going to the World Series. For the Philadelphia Phillies, the reasons

were obvious. They had come home with a 3-2 lead, needing just one victory in what could be two games at Veterans Stadium. For the Atlanta Braves, the reasons were a bit more subtle. but just as convincing. They won more in the road than at home during the regular season, with 51 victories in Atlanta-Fulton County Stadium, 53 elsewhere. And they had the last two league Cy Young award winners, Grey Maildux and Tom Glavine, penciled in to pitch the next

two games.

Maddux was going against the Phillies' Tommy Greene on Wednesday tight, with Glavine to face Terry Mulholland if there was a Game 7

on Thursday night.
"We're behind, but to me it doesn't feel like we're behind," said Steve Avery, one of the Braves' other aces, "I guess I'd be more worned if we didn't have two of the best pitchers in baseball going for us in the next two games. They're going to have to beat one of them to

The pitchers Phillies would counter with had given up 23 runs in Games 2 and 3. Greene was bombed for seven runs on seven hits — one a mammoth homer by Fred McGriff and another a more modest homer by Jeff Blauser - in just 24) innings in Game 2 here five days ago. Mulholland provided five shutout innings in Game 3 in Atlanta before unraveling during the Braves' five-run sixth.

Too, the Braves had been husy reminding everyone about 1991, when they faced a 3-2 championship series deficit in Pritsburgh. Not only did the Braves win, but also the Pirates didn't even score again. Avery, with ninth-inning help from the bullpen, shut out the Pirates, 1-0, in Game 6, and John Smoltz took care of the Pirates by himself in a 4-0 Game 7 to secure the first of the Braves' two straight World Series appearances.

Now, if they were to become the first team since the 1942-44 St. Louis Cardinals to win three straight NL titles, the Braves had to turn # the trick again. The only other NL club to overcome a 3-2 deficit since the best-of-seven format was adopted in 1985 was the '87 Cardinals. Still, said Atlanta's manager, Bohby Cox

said: "I feel really good about our chances."

In these Phillies, however, the Braves seemed to have found a team that can match their resolve and flair for the dramatic. The Phillies entered this series as an underdog. They spent only one day out of first place in the NL East, on April 9, but the Braves had seven more victories (104 to 97) and had been close to unbeatable following the mid-July acquisition of McGriff, their slugging first baseman.

Even the Phillies' manager, Jim Fregori, was conceding that he didn't expect his club to wia the close games, given its penchant for defensive self-destruction. Yet the Phillies led the series despite having been outscored by 30-17,

and had won all three one-run games.

It was an all-too-familiar refrain for the Braves. Of their 17 postsesson defeats in the past three years. 13 had been one-run decisions, They had squandered opportunities, managing only four hits in their 28 at-bats with runners in g position during their three defeats.

"I think we've proved that there are two outstanding, strong-willed ballelubs in this series," Fregosi said,

The Phillies are a unique bunch, to be sure, hut they resent being depicted as slovenly, "We may not look the way everyone envisions ballsaid. "But you won't see a more professional team than ours. We're prepared. We're intense. We play hard. And we don't give up.

Said the Phillies' veteran reliever, Larry Andersen: "What can't be measured easily are' things like heart and desire, and this team has plenty of all of that."

Par Borders, with a single in the second inning, got two of his three RBIs for the game.

Pat Borders, the Jays' Secret Weapon

plate almost unnoticed for the Toronto Blue Jays. He bats ninth and doesn't receive much attention. Until the postseason that is. Borders, the most valuable player in the 1992

The Associated Press what they're supposed to do. I can still get a lot of hits and RBIs, but I'm not expected to."

"They pitched me tough and tonight I just got a couple of balls over the plate and they were good pitches to hit." he added. "But they very easily could have been outs."

neiping the Blue Jays win a return trip.

"It makes it easier. I can go up to the plate not worrying about having to produce like the guys in the meat of the order," he said. "That's In the other locker room, Frank Thomas, the hig bat for the White Sox, said, "I wish we could play this all over again, but we learned a lot. We're young and they are a veteral team."

AL Series, Game 6

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chuk, B., 3 ISimpson, Woodi, Third Period:

Recchi, P.1 (Lindros): Beranek, P. 5 [Holan,

Brind'Amouri (pp); Lindros, P.3 [Recchi, Re
che) [pp]: Fedyk, P.2 (Lindros, Yushkeyich).

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BASEBALL New Jersey
First Period; Steen, W. 2 (Zhommov, Quintol); Borsoin, W. 2 (Thochuk, Emerson); Moctago, N.J. 1 (Misen, Perisov); Lamdeno, N.J. 3 (Zelepukin, Nicholis), Second Period; Thochuk, W. 3 (Borsoin, Emerson), Third Period; Miselanguage, M. 3, 1 (Dicker, Deliver). Traceus, W. 3 (Borsons, Emerson), Third Pe-Frod. Niedermarer. N.J. ([Richer, Oriver) Yomlur) (pol.; Shevers. N.J. 2 (Senock); Holik, N.J. 3 (Banevka, Stevens); Emerson. W. 2 (Shi); Ni-Choiks. N.J. 2 (Lemiceux, Stevens) (pol.; Millen, N.J. 4 (Richer, Niedermayer) (en), Shots on gool—Winniets (on Bradeur) (B. (Trunich) (4. 11.4—30. New Jersey (on Essenso) (-10-15—3), Yokohama (2.

dono): Marchment, C.1 (Goulet, Roerick). Second Period: Naonon. C.1 (Goulet, Roerick). Ick! (ppl. Third Period: GRantst, D.1 (Crols,

Les Angeles 8 4 3—7 3/ Moon of the South Atlantic League.
First Period: None. Second Period: Concober, L.A. 4 (Kurri, Sydorf; Volet, NY, 1 Turgeod, Matchinov) (pol.) Bloke, L.A. 1 (Grandold: Vukoto, NY, 1 (Matchinov); None, NY, 1
Vusske) Isbl.: Sydor, L.A. 2 (McCachern, Sanchukt: Granab, L.A. 2 (Igratzky, Robitodile)
(pp.): Ferroro, NY, 3 (McGeon, Matchinov); Ilpa.
Third Period: Ferroro, NY, 3 (Matchinov, Flanlevi; Zhimik, L.A. 1 (pol.) Rychet, L.A. 2 (Bloke,
Grazzky); Grotzky, L.A. 3 (Frobitolitie, Sydor).
Shots ongool—New York (on Hrudev); 13-1317—43. Los Angeles Ion Hexicilit 12-26-13—51.

TRANSACTIONS Evosont; Modona, D. S. (Courmon, Cavarinstit Noonan, C. 3 (Kucera, Chelias), Overtime: None.

Shots an goal—Chicaga (an Modo) 164-6
5—31. Datios (an Hockett) 9-7-12-1—31.

N.Y. Islanders

8 4 1—5
Roberts monoper and Econe and League and League.

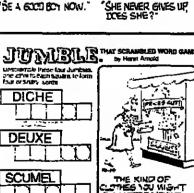
First Period: None. Second Period: ConFirst Period: None. Second Period: ConCHICAGO (UBS—Wolved Steve Loke.

ChicAgo (UBS—Wolved Steve Loke.

DENNIS THE MENACE



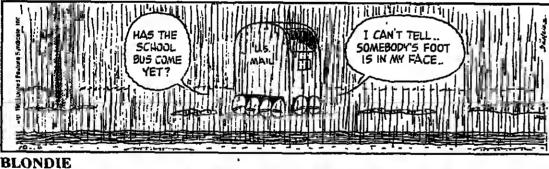
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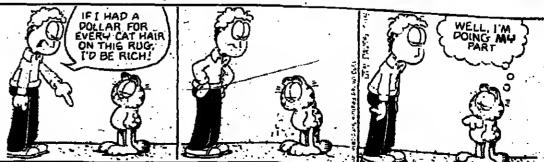






REX MORGAN









SPORTS

Israelis Shock France, Spain, Italy, Norway Win

Israel stunned France, 3-2, with Reuven Atar's goal just two minutes before the end of regulation

es en profite - Miller Kille

in the section of things.

time Wednesday night in a Europe-an Group 6 qualifying match in It was Israel's first victory in priore than a year and stopped France from gaining a benth in the World Cup finals next year. A victory would have sent France to the United States and it seemed almost

certain as France led. 2-1, with seven minutes left in the match. But Israel drew even when France's Marcel Desailly could not keep the ball out of the net on a shot by Israel's Eyal Berkovich, a substitute in the 83rd minute.

Then Atar ended a melee in front of the net after injury time had extended beyond the normal 90 minutes.

France dropped to second place in the group, with 13 points. Sweden moved into first with 14 points, and Bulgaria has 12. Israel is last in the six-team group with fonr

The final matches, next month; will decide the two berths for the World Cup final round. France hosts Bulgaria while Sweden is at

Rain started heavily about an hour before the game started and slowed the play. Israel, which has an Annual a Lax on Topic not won since August 1992, stunned the crown of about 30,000 when it scored first after 20 min-

> Ronnie Rosenthal, who plays for Liverpool, controlled the ball on the left of the goal. His centering pass went too far to the other side but Atar made a diving save and headed it back to the middle, where Ronan Harazi chipped it past French goalie Bernard Lama.

> France came back to tie when Franck Sauzee converted a pass from David Ginola in the 28th minute. Ginola broke the tie about five minutes before halftime when he outfought a Israeli defender and suddenly shot from outside the corner of the penalty area, finding the upper right hand corner of the net just outside the diving try of goalie Bonny Ginsburg.

> France's top two chances in the final 45 minutes were hy star attacker Jean-Pierre Papin. On one. Papin caught a pass in mid-flight and just missed the goal. Then, with 15 minutes left, Papin was open hut shot to the side of the

Spain 3, Ireland 1: The Spanish ball to the left of spoiled the party planned in Dublin with a surprising offensive game the final whistle. plan, scoring three goals in the first 26 minutes of the Group 3 match.

Denmark, by beating Northern Ireland later in the day, remained unbeaten and atop the group with 18 points, one ahead of Spain and Ireland, with the three teams each having one match left.

Denmark, to be sure of one of the group's two berths, needs at minutes, but both shots were easily that a draw in Seville on Nov. 17. saved by goalkeeper Peter Schmeische Spain has a far better goal chel.

difference. Ireland plays in Northern Ireland on the same day and will need a victory to book its tickets to the United States.

tory over Switzerland.

AC Milan midfielder Roberto

perfect assist from Roberto Baggio.

Gallagher scored in the 18th min-

ute and Scotland increased the

pressure as it sought a tie. Its hopes ended when AC Milan midfielder

Stefanio Eranio closed the match

with a cannon of shot from 20 me-

Portugal 1, Switzerland 0: In

Oporto, the home team scored

quickly, then fell back on tough defense to upset the division leader,

Portugal's star striker, João Pin-

to, staked oot in front of the net,

took Paulo Foure's pass from the corner and hooted it in from five

Pinto had another opportunity

in the first minutes of the second

Romania 2, Belgium 1: AC Milan striker Florin Raducioiu began the

scoring in Bucharest with a 67th-

minute penalty shot and Ilic Du-

mitrescu made it 2-0 five minutes

from time, before Enzo Scifo got a

goal back for Belgium from the

penalty spot with two minutes left.

Group 4, followed by Romania

with 13 and Wales with 12. All have

one match left. Romania needs

Belgium now has 14 points in

meters in the 8th minute.

Switzerland.

is former teammate at Juventus of

Barcelona striker Julio Salinas scored twice after José Luis Pérez Caminero's opening goal to give Spain a lead that was never threat-

Ireland, which had allowed only two goals in 10 previous qualifying matches, suffered its first defeat in the tournament. A victory would have put Jack Charlton's team in

the 1994 finals.
"It's a bad, bad day and one we would like to forget," Charlton

Ireland had not been beaten at home in a competitive internation-

Atlético de Madrid's Caminero volleyed in the opening score with a left-footed drive over goalkeeper Pat Bonner's head off a throw-in by Albert Ferrer in the 12th minute. The Spanish counterattacked for ters, on a pass from Roberto Bag-gio, in the 79th.

a second goal four minutes later when Ireland's Ray Houghton lost the ball to Francisco José Camarasa Castella, who led Salinas with a long pass upfield. After forcing Alan Kernaghan to overrun the play, Salinas chipped in the easy

Another Spanish fast break made it 3-0 in the 26th minute. Ferrer cleared a long drive upfield that Ireland's John Sheridan accidentally deflected to Salinas, and again Bonner had no chance.

Goalkeeper Andoni Zubizarreta broke a Spanish national record by appearing in his 82d match for the national team. Zubizarreta, 31, has played for Barcelona since 1986. Norway 3, Poland 6: In Poznan,

Norway scored three second-half goals to in the Group 2 match and won a berth in next year's finals.

Midfielder Jostein Flo opened
the scoring in the 65th minute,
bouncing the ball into the right side of the goal from three meters out. Two minutes later, Jan Aage Fjortoft broke away from Polish

defenders and scored from 20 me-Ronny Johnsen made it 3-0 in the 90th minute after another corner kick.

Denmark 1, Northern Ireland 0; Brian Landrup scored a hrilliant late goal in Copenhagen to keep the European champions on track for a place in the finals.

The Milan midfielder, rounding several defenders as he stormed into the penalty area, placed the ball to the left of goalkeeper Tourmy Wright seven minutes before

Pouring rain, a slippery field and Spain's surprising defeat of Ireland earlier seemed to have knocked the Danes off their feet for most of the match. They played poorly while the Irish battled fiercely. In the first half, Michael Hughes

offered Northern Ireland two scoring chances, in the 9th and the 34th

Indeed, the U.S. authorities do not appear afraid of exploiting in the lowest key - America's im-

Asked what would happen in the

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The Netherlands' John de Wolf tackled Alan Shearer as England fell into dire straits in Rotterdam.

50th minute, and Wales finally

for a second from close range, but

bringing down Saunders. Rush fol-

only a draw in Cardiff on Nov. 17 to be sure of reaching the finals. Romania took the lead when attacking midfielder Dumitrescu was fouled inside the Belgian penalty

period, but was stopped by Marco Pasolo's diving catch. box and Raducioin put a powerful The Swiss squad moved the ball crisply and often into Portuguese spot kick to the right of veteran World Cup goalkeeper Michel territory, but never seriously threatened goalkeeper Vitor Baia.

Wales 2, Cyprus 0: In Cardiff, Aston Villa striker Dean Saunders broke a scoreless tie in the 70th minute as Wales held off a persistent Cyprus team.

The victory came with a cost, however, as Mark Aizlewood and Mark Hughes received bookings that will keep them out of the match against Romania.

But it was overaggressive play from Cyprus that led to five bookings and two expulsions from Eng-

lish referee Philip Don, and that Group 6, with leader France in acgave Wales the advantage. tion later in Paris against Israel. Costas Costa was sent off for his But the Swedes needed a gigantic second bookable offense in the

effort to prevail after making a ner-vous start and falling behind to a hroke through when goalkeeper Andros Petrides blocked Ian Rusb goal by Kim Suominen in the 14th Dahlin, who plays for Borussia

Saunders followed up and drove home his 13th goal for Wales. Moenchengladbach in Germany. inspired the comehack with goals Cyprus was reduced to nine men in the 27th and 45th minutes, on with nine minutes to go when Evacither side of a strike by teammate goras Christoli was sent off for Henrik Larsson. Bulgaria 4, Austria 1: The Bul-

lowed with a goal with four min-utes to go off a feed from Saunders. garians, playing in Sofia, retained at least a theoretical chance to Sweden 3, Finland 2: In Stockholm. Martin Dahlin scored twice qualify as they went ahead in the to help the Swedes and stay on sixth minute when Lyuhoslav and that would have made him un-Penev scored the first of his two available to equalize England's Sweden remained two points

Defeat by Dutch Cripples English World Cup Bid

International Herald Tribune

ROTTERDAM - England's soccer team was defeated Wednes-day night by Holland, 2-0, almost certainly ending its World Cup hopes, and 5,000 British visitors slumped in their corner among the 43,000 serenading Dutch fans in Feyenoord Stadium.

So the 1994 World Cup in Amer-ica can learn from Holland what it is to compose music with a ball at your feet. The Dutch, provided they can avoid a loss at Poland in their final qualifier Nov. 17, will make the trip to the United States. They will be managed by Johan Crayff, who will surely hring along the heretofore unhappy Rund Gullit. And who knows, by then ankle operations may have revived the net-shuddering abilities of Marco van Basten. Of course, none of them were here Wednesday.

They are in position to elevate Dutch soccer because their lesser mates saved it. In the 61st minute, Ronald Koeman, the 30-year-old captain, put them ahead for good with his specialty. Everyone could see it coming, but when it came no one seemed to believe it had hap-pened. Just one place in the World Cup final remained for these two falling powers, who could more easily recall their greatness than conceive of new honors within their

England had sensed its failure only four minutes earlier. While chasing a through ball from Andy Sinton, the ultimate English star. the stolid and sturdy David Platt was tackled clearly inside the box hy Koeman

The visitors grimaced as the linesman backed his spotting outside of the box. Perhaps Koeman descrived a red card for having disrupted such a good opportunity. penalty four minutes later. Instead, all of it produced only a

defender Tony Dorigo, and it failed where Koeman's would succeed four minutes later.

His free kick also should have been a penalty, because his teammate Jan Wouters had also been brought down in the box. Out of justice, the ball was marked inside the semicircle, and Koeman's first attempt was staved off by the on-

rushing English wall. But it was ruled to have moved too soon, and as Koeman backed away from the dead ball, the English had time to understand that they were finished. On his second chance, the white hlur spun over and around the wall and thin the net, and high across the stadium English hearts struck bottom before they could hear Koeman's

If Halland chooses to compose goals, then England, under the despairing management of Graham Taylor, prefers to will them in. It almost worked.

A sure goal by Tony Adams was rescued off the line by Koeman. Later. Adams and his mates commiserated over a pair of attempts deflected off of the posts, one for each half, that might have had a luckier group celebrating.
In the end, the Durch did not

need luck, even without Gullit and van Basten, England, with its sole creative and self-destructive force. Paul Gascoigne, suspended at home for vellow cards, could produce only luck.

Now Taylor is out of it. Barrine a Dutch collapse next month, he will lose his joh, in part for failing to conceive of a single-minded approuch to his three-year reign and in part for the lack of technical skill that has roined England internationally.

The Duich were robbed in the 40th minute of a goal when Frank Rijkaard was wrongfully whistled offside while banging in a ball over the top from Ronald de Boer. Then the finishing goal appeared to salvage the young career of Dennis Bergkamp, whose place, according to those with hoarse voices and orange wigs, should have belonged to Gullit. In the 68th minute he was sprinting out of the box alone, the English goalkeeper David Seaman writhing over the ball that had just

beaten him to the near post. The last 22 minutes were all fun for the majority. Then the game was over and the players and most of their following had vanished from the stadium. Only the English fans remained. The cops kept them there, to prevent more violence until they could be evacuated.

A song came over the loudspeaker, "Everybody Hurts Sometime," by the American band REM, and a fire appeared at the top edge of the stadium, set by its English inhabitants. It humed orange, and everybody stood quiet for some time.

SOCCER: Try That Violence on Us and We'll Shoot, U.S. Informs European Hooligans

course for a place in the finals.

Continued from Page 1

ment. The U.S. World Cup security team, headed by a former FBI agent, Ed Best, has maintained a low profile, not wishing to prod hooligans. But when the rare public he added. "They do have weaponstatement has been made, it has been tough. By promising to use tear gas, even weapons, the U.S. police officials were creating an image far different from that commonly projected in Europe.

age as a violent society.

event of a confrontation between English booligans and Los Angeles cy ANP. cangs, another delegation member. Don Burwell, said, "The gangs win hands down."

ry. I do not think that the L.A. from the Los Angeles County Shergangs will be frightened of the Eng-lish football hooligans." if s Department, said that U.S. law enforcement officials "have had ex-

can counterparts were underestimating the soccer hooligans.

lice chief told the Dutch news agen-They have absolutely no experi-

ence with these sorts of situations because sports in America is for the "They are much more violent," most part a huge farmly party." But Mr. King, the representative

But the Dutch police, stung by tensive training in recent years with what seemed to be criticism of the civil insurrections around our way they were handling the latest country and we don't perceive scriviolence, warned that their Amerious trouble at the World Cup."

"What we saw in Amsterdam last night would not create a major "The point is that the Americans problem for us in Los Angeles," don't actually know what they're said the Pasadena police depart-talking about," the Rotterdam po-ment commander, Roger Kelly.

"Our approach is to invite foreign visitors to our country and to show we can put on a good time and a the cordons of assembled riot posafe time for them. In the worst of situations, Mr.

King said, the police would not rule out using firearms against booli-"We would use weapons as a last

resort," he said. "If public or police officers were in deadly danger then officers have the right to use weap-

Mr. King made it clear that the United States will not erect tents selling cheap beer, as the Swedes did last summer while hosting the European championships. That strategy backfired late one night

when drunken fans streamed out from a tent in Malmo and through The flexibility we have ob-

served io Europe toward inebriation in terms of sporting events is not there in the U.S.," Mr. King said. "We monitor it and stop it at the lowest level before it escalates."

If potential rioters were pleased to bear FIFA's promise last year that fences would not he erected around U.S. playing fields, such assurances were not being made here. The U.S. authorities said they were evaluating whether to erect fences on a game-by-game basis.

Today's INTERNATIONAL

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ART BUCHWALD

Crime and Profit

in, has been sentenced to eight to 12 years in prison for her role in killing a policeman. The punishment has had a chilling effect on show business because Judge Robert Banks told her, "I enjoin you and prohibit you from any activity of any nature which can generate profit to you for the crimes you

committed. Literary agents, book publishers, TV and film producers could not believe that a judge would interfere in the higgest growth

industry io the United States today -- cashing in on heinous crimes committed by heinous people.

Buchwald An emergency meeting of the No Business Like Crime Business Association was held in New York the other day to discuss Judge Banks'

ruliog.

Felonious Mahoney, the top literary agent in the United States, said, "If this ruling holds up in court I am going to lose my option on the Mextaxos brothers' murder case, the Liza Sharp knifing where she made her husband into a eunuch, the L.A. police mugging trial and the kidnapers of the Tuxedo King of America. My clients are furious at this ruling because all of them were counting on cashing in. Their lawyers are doubly angry be-cause they agreed to defend these

Getty Cost: \$733 Million

Los Angeles Times Service LOS ANGELES -- In answer to rumors of cost overruns and published reports pegging the price of the J. Paul Getty Center as high as SI billion, Getty officials have revealed that the estimated cost of the center will be \$733 million. In 1991, when architect Richard Meier's plans were unveiled, the Getty had estimated construction costs alone at \$360 million, but declined to reveal the full price of be completed in 1997.

WASHINGTON — Katherine people only because they envi-tionary who recently turned herself fendants are going to have to return their advances and they will bumrap me on death row."

> Rothermera, the book publisher. said, "I have 100,000 copies of Carof Trigger's story on bow she hired an IRA terrorist to shoot her boyfriend's wife. If the judge's decision holds I'll have to eat them. No publisher can stay in business if we can't issue at least four books a

year on first-person crime revela-

Bo Chockflesh, the king of Blood and Guts Miniseries, was also upset. "When the courts start interfering in the entertainment business, you know that this country is losing its moral compass. I've been forced to halt filming on the 'Amy Cinder-

"Is she the one who butchered her entire family because her father wouldn't let her stay up until 11:30 to watch the late-night weather re-

"That's the one. She was also having an affair with the school bus driver who was on probation for killing his father. We extended the series for five nights and we're sold out. If we can't put it on, we're going to have to screen a rerun of Jack the Ripper."

A producer from "Hard Copy" said, "If they don't let us air reenactments of real stories as told by real criminals we'll have to make them up and the public will be the hig losers. I propose that we have a class-action suit against the courts maintaining that people who commit vile crimes must be compensated for their behavior.

"We will say that by depriving Katherine Power of her literary and residual iocome, the judge is taking sides in what is purely a show husi-ness matter. Rape, incest, murder and mayhem are as American as apple pic. The stories of those involved must be told if we ever hope to teach people a lesson,"

Felonious Mahoney said, "I will go along with anything to protect the literary rights of convicted felons. As Voltaire said, 'I may disapprove of the crimes you have committed, but I will defend to the death your right to sell them to the National Enquirer.'

The Hollywood-South Africa Reality Gap

New York Times Service

J OHANNESBURG — Maybe one day Hollywood will make a movie set in South Africa that features some of

• An Afrikaner leader who repudiates apartheid.

 Ao upwardly mobile black entrepreneur. The tin-pot dictator of a designated black homeland.

· A migrant worker torn between his tribal upbringing and the citified ways of the township.

 The power-hungry wife of a black liberation leader. Maybe, that is, Hollywood will make a movie populated with characters and textured with dilemmas South Africans themselves, black and white, would recognize, But for Hollywood, and perhaps for most Americans, South Africa is not a real place. It is a parable, in which ruthless white evil battles unmitigated black decency.

"Adolf Hitler versus the Cosby family" is the way Peter Wilhelm, a critic for the weekly Financial Mail, sums up Hollywood's portrayal of his country in a ball dozen films that have appeared since mainstream directors discovered

the dramatic potential of apartheid the mid-1980s.
"Bophal," the directorial debut of the actor Morgan Freeman, is the latest Hollywood reflection on apartheid, and it pushes earnestly at the boundaries of South African stereotypes. In the film, based on Percy Mrwa's 1984 play about a black policeman and his rebellious son, the Cosby family is now dysfuoctional. There is also a benign Afrikaner cop. though he knuckles under to the Nazi caricatures

among his colleagues.

But like most of its predecessors, "Bopha!" is set oo the barricades between good and evil. Whatever its merits as film (American reviewers have generally praised it since its opening late last month, while South Africans will not see i until next year), its South Africa is still more metaphor than country.

South Africa is hardly the only victim of Hollywood's

tendency to see life in one easy dimension, but many South Africans say apartheid seems to satisfy a particular moral hunger among Americans — a yearning for those clear choices on issues of race that the United States itself has not

offered since the height of the civil rights movement.

The complaint is not that Hollywood exaggerates the cruelty and bumiliation of apartheid, which would be difficult to do, but that the movies are filled with glib judgments and the political statement usually overwhelms the story and the characters.

Blacks in these films, many South Africans complain, are as much cliches as whites. Either the black protagonist is an activist devoted to the struggle or a go-along-getalong fellow who, before the film is over, will discover the error of his indifference.

Often blacks are relegated to bit parts in their own struggle. Richard Attenborough's 1987 movie "Cry Freedom' is an example much maligned bere. The movie starred Denzel Washington as Steve Biko, the black nationalist leader battered to death in police custody, and Kevin Kline as Donald Woods, the white journalist who befriended Biko and investigated his death.

"Cry Freedom" was faulted by South Africans because Biko is killed off in mid-movie, whereupoo it becomes a conventional escape melodrama starring the white reporter. (Denzel Washington's Oscar nomination was for best supporting actor.) "There's got to be a white savior in the film." said Jerry Mofokeng, a theater director and drama



Destruction of a black shantytown in 1987 movie, "Cry Freedom," which was much maligned to South Africa.

33 Novelist Rand

Caesar song: 1919

of Roses, 1915 song

40 Take umbrage

42 African lily

43 Bedin song: 1925

35 Gershwin-

teacher at the University of the Witswatersrand. "Steven

Biko cannot be seen in his own light."

Mofokeng said it was symptomatic of foreign filmmakers' attitudes that an American star was cast in the Biko role rather than one of this country's accomplished black actors. "Our struggle is good husiness, but we cannot get bread out of it." he said. "We are only the symbols." Another objection to "Cry Freedom" was that it ho-

mogenized black resistance into a single movement by having Biko pay homage to Nelsoo Mandela Biko did admire Mandela, hut Biko's Black Consciousness movement represented a sharp break from the nonracial doc-trine of Mandela's African National Congress, and these starkly different philosophies divide blacks to this day. To many South Africans, fuzzing over the distinction was like equating Martin Luther King and Malcolm X.

A more egregious example of the white-centered South Africa movie was "The Power of One," a 1992 film about a

white boy who endures the pain of discrimination because he speaks English rather than Afrikaans. Stirred by his own experience, the blond boy takes up boxing and becomes the symbolic avenger, battling the evil Afrikaners while help-less, worshipful blacks look on. "It's a celebration of colonialism," said William Pretorius, who writes for The Weekly

22 ~_ Cat," 1962 song

23 Barne or Burns

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ACROSS

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Mail and Guardian under the pseudonym Fabius Burger. "The whole idea is that the black doesn't think for himself, that it takes a white boy to teach him to think."

The one American movie many South Africans point to as accurately capturing their experiences is "A World Apart," the 1987 film based on the experiences of Shawn Slovo, the daughter of prominent Communists consumed by the anti-apartheid movement.

Although the film focuses oo a white family, it is filled with robust characters of both races and authentic relationships, including the anguished one between the teen-age daughter (Jodhi May) and the mother (Barbara Her-shey) who puts struggle before family.

"Most American directors who come to work in South Africa have their imaginations paralyzed by apartheid, this institutionalized obscenity," said Barry Ronge, arts editor of The Sunday Times and perhaps South Africa's most influential white cultural arbiter. "The drama for them becomes the attack on apartheid.

In contrast, he described "A World Apart" as "the only film of merit America bas made about South Africa, because it got the emotional relationships right, and it didn't automatically designate sainthood."

PEOPLE

Regilding the Office For Leona's Return

Leona Helmsley will waste now time after she is sprung from prison in two weeks: She intends to take over her husband's hotel and real estate empire immediately. According to the syndicated columnist Cindy Adams, the 72-year-old Helmsley is having her office in the gilded Helmsley Building in Manbattan lavishly redecorated so she can get down to work disbanding the empire that her ailing husband Harry, has given her "lock, stock and vaults." Adams said Helmsley, who is serving 21 months for tax evasion, is so rich she doesn't need to collect rent money any more.

Mary Danowski, the daughter of the sculptor Henry Moore, has laid? claim to part of the fortune in art work held by the Henry Moore Foundation since her father's death io 1986. Danowski asked the high court in London for a ruling that the artist's unsold sculptures and other works executed in the last 10 years of his life, remained his personal property. The foundation, set up by the sculptor in 1976, says it owns the works under an agreement be signed

Cui Jian, China's top rock star, has been awarded damages of about \$500 and an apology from the writer and publisher of a biograpby about him for using photos of him without his consent.

Woody Allen says European film-goers saved his life. lo interview: published Wednesday in Paris, he said, "Without Europe I would doubtless no longer he making films. Films which were flops in the United States have made quite a bit of money, or at least enough money, in Europe, so that losses have been kept to a minimum."

More outraged citizens: A civic group in Mexico City has demanded that three concerts by Madonna be canceled, saying her shows are immoral, . . . Michael Jackson will perform in Dubai in mid-November as part of his world tour.

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